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The Pacific.

First Pure, then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

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For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin.

The Peace Autumn.

Thank God for rest, where none molest,
And none can make afraid;
For Peace, that sits as Plenty's guest,
Beneath the homestead shade!

Bring pike and gun, the sword's red scourge,
The negro's broken chains,
And beat them at the blacksmith's forge
To plowshares for our plains.

Alike henceforth on our hills of snow,
And vales where cotton flowers;
All streams that flow, all winds that blow,
Are Freedom's motive-powers.

Henceforth to labor's chivalry
Be knightly honors paid;
For nobler than the sword's shall be
The sickle's accolade.

Build up an altar to the Lord,
O, grateful hearts of ours!
And shape it of the greenest sward
That ever drank the showers.

Lay all the bloom of gardens there,
And there the orchard fruits;
Bring golden grain from sun and air,
From earth her goodly roots.

There let our banners droop and flow,
The stars uprise and fall;
Our roll of martyrs, sad and slow,
Let sighing breezes call.

Their names let hands of horn and tan,
And feet rough-shod applaud,
Who died to make the slave a man,
And link with toil reward.

There let the common earth keep time
To such an anthem sung,
As never swelled on poet's rhyme,
Or thrilled on singer's tongue.

Song of our burden and relief,
Of peace and long annoy;
The passion of our mighty grief
And our exceeding joy.

A song of praise to Him who filled
The harvest sown in tears,
And gave each field a double-yield
To feed our battle-years.

A song of faith that trusts the end
To match the good begun,
Nor doubts the power of Love to blend
The hearts of men as one!

OREGON DEPARTMENT.

Rev. George H. Atkinson, D.D., Editor.

All communications intended for this Department, should be directed to Rev. Geo. H. Atkinson, Portland, Oregon, and the responsibility of this portion of the paper, will devolve upon him. We bespeak a cordial cooperation in its behalf.

SALEM CORRESPONDENCE.

A Christian with a Gun in his Hand.

Many a man would be a christian if he could be one in his own way. If it did not require *determination*, coming out from the world, arraying himself alongside of those who are faithful, and being faithful to Christ himself, men would be christians. Many a man would *talk* for Christ and defend his religion against the assaults of the wicked, while yet they would not come out from among them and stand with the Church of Christ, to carry forward His Kingdom.

The influence of such men, however much they may *talk* in support of Christ's Kingdom, so long as they do not separate themselves from those who are against it, and so long as they do not say, before angels and men, "I am for God," will be *against* Christ, rather than *for* Him. Saying one thing with our words, while we *act* another thing in our lives, will accomplish nothing for good. It was not such men as Alexander H. Stephens, who *talked* for this United States Government, and made speeches in the Georgia Legislature in favor of it, declaring that it was beneficent and kind; that these "United States were the Eden of the world," while yet he stayed among its enemies, that hindered the rebellion. That easy-to-do sort of loyalty never *did*, and never *will* maintain a government and carry it forward against its enemies.

"*I stand up for Christ* and confess His name before men," said a man of the world to me the other day, as I addressed him on the subject of a personal consecration to Christ. "I defend Him and His religion." I never hear one speak derogatory of religion without reproving him for it."

"Yes, but you stay among them *while* you do it. You do not join your heart to Christ first, and then, stepping out entirely from the company of unbelievers, join yourself to His friends and agree to fight for Him. You are an objection "around the corner," a kind of copper-head christian. You are such a christian as A. H. Stevens was a Union man; you talk for Him, but stay among His enemies, and help on the rebellion against him.

"No sir, that is not the kind of a christian that I am," said he. "I have been reading Randall's book in regard to the rebellion, and it shows how a few determined men with a *gun in their hands*, can control any number who are only half decided. I have a great deal of sympathy for those men in the South who were driven into this rebellion."

"My dear sir, that is just what Christ wants, and which you are not willing to be. He wants a christian with a *gun* in his hand—a *determined* man; one who will stand out openly and boldly for him. He wants a man that has a *purpose*; something definite, and when he knows what to do, goes and does it."

The weapons of the christian's warfare are indeed *not* carnal, yet it is a warfare which he must engage in. Satan has usurped the government of God in this world. He has seized and occupied the hearts of men without right. The whole world has gone after him. He has occupied the throne of power, and enlisted the affections of men until he counts them as his right. It is now no easy thing to break up his government and bring men back to Christ. A christian has no business with that name, unless he is a determined man. He is to "resist unto blood, striving against sin." He is to be a christian "*with a gun in his hand.*"

O———.

Religious Items.

SALEM, March 8th, 1866.

On last Sabbath twenty-two (22) united with the Congregational Church in this place, by profession, eleven of whom were heads of families. A few others have given their names, expressing a desire to follow Christ in His Church. The hearts of many are tender on the subject of religion, and we hope that God has many people yet in this place who will bow to the authority and teachings of Christ.....The other two churches of this city—the Methodist and Baptist—have also been abundantly blessed in this precious revival of God's work. The Methodist Episcopal Church has received, on probation, something over one hundred, and a number have joined the Baptist Church, so that nearly a hundred and fifty will henceforth "stand up for Jesus" in this place who have not before done it.

Hawaiian Kingdom.

MAKAWAO, Maui, Jan. 10, 1866.

EDITORS OF THE PACIFIC:

DEAR BRETHREN:—A happy new year to you, who give us weekly so much interesting matter; also, to the readers of the beautiful sheet which you send forth. May both the writers and readers of the PACIFIC be spared during the year, be happy in the love and service of the Lord Jesus Christ, and by spending the fleeting years allotted to us here below, be fitted to go up and dwell in the heavenly world when time shall be no longer—shall give place to eternity.

I lately saw a notice in your paper of the death of Rev. J. W. Newton, Chaplain at Mare Island. You say you find his name in the list of Connecticut Congregational ministers, and you would be glad to give a more particular notice. In part I can help you, though I wish some one who has known him later, will tell you *where* and *how* he has been during the last few years.

Joel W. Newton was a native of Colchester, Connecticut. I once visited him at his own house, and saw his parents, brother and sisters—a very respectable family. The year of his birth I do not recollect; probably about 1794. He graduated at Yale College in 1818, after which he spent some years at the South, probably in teaching. He united with the Junior Class, Andover Theological Seminary, in 1824, and thus became a class-mate of mine, and till we graduated in 1827, I was well acquainted with him. He was a fair classical scholar and a very good speaker. He did not excel as a writer—hardly succeeded, I might perhaps say, a failure which I think had considerable influence on his future ministerial life.

I do not recollect the precise year when he became Chaplain in the United States Navy, but I do know that he spent very many years in this capacity, and once visited the Islands on board a man of war.

I regarded my brother Newton as one of my most pious class-mates, and I hope to learn that his influence was decidedly good. When you learn more of his character as a chaplain, I trust that you will speak of him through the columns of the PACIFIC.

As I know you take an interest in our missionary labors, trials, and success at the Islands, I need not commend to your particular notice the "Advertisers" of Dec. 23 and 30. You will hardly fail to read, in the issue of Dec. 23, under the head of "The Bishop of Oxford's Address," what that dignitary says of the prospects of the Reformed Catholic Mission at the Sandwich Islands. I can endorse every word of the editorial touching the Bishop's address. In the part of the address which the editor quotes, there are more gross falsehoods than there are lines, and the man, be he Bishop or layman, who indulged in such scurrilous matter in an address, is guilty of bearing false witness against his neighbor. The Bishop's statements are bare-faced enough, but as he perhaps regarded his Hawaiian brother, Staley, as truthful, he thought it safe to retail his slanders, though, had he read a tithe of what has lately been said of the Hawaiian people; of the labor bestowed upon them during more than forty years, and of the change effected, by the blessing of God, upon these labors, he would have hesitated ere he made such confident assertions. But Mr. Staley, in making the statements attributed to him by the editor of the New York "Evening Post," outraged all decency. He tells us that he used the Bishop's own words when he said, in his public discourse, that "the christianity taught this people, so far, had been most superficial; that if it had been what it ought to have been, surely the morals of the people would not be ten times worse than they were under the heathen system." Well does the editor say, "Hard statements these, if true."

Yes, hard, monstrously so, but the lack of truth, so obvious, makes them hard only in the case of the man who was shameless enough to utter them, and then inconsistent enough to say, as he does in his letter to the editor of the "Evening Post," that he has "ever borne willing testimony, both privately and in print, to the inestimable benefits conferred upon the Hawaiian Islands by their first evangelizers."

How heaven-wide this testimony is, from the statement in the sermon quoted by the editor of the "Post," implying that the morals of the people are ten times worse than they were under the heathen system, your readers will see at a glance.

It is now nearly thirty-eight years since, as an American Missionary, I landed at Honolulu, and, with the exception of a few months absence in 1860 and 1861, I have labored in unison with the pioneers of the Mission, and with the several reinforcements to the Mission, for the spiritual and temporal benefit of the Hawaiian race. Need I say a word to prove that such men as Thurston, Bingham, and Whitney, Richards, Ely, and Bishop; Andrews and Clark; Tiuker, Baldwin, and Dibblee; Armstrong, Parker, and Hitchcock; Lyons, Bond, and Paris; Coan, Lyon, and Wetmore, not to mention a dozen more, equally devoted men, with their devoted wives, could not be guilty of superficiality in toiling for the glory of God in the salvation of the Hawaiian race? I could speak of what these, my fellow-workers in this vineyard of the Lord, have attempted for the Hawaiian race since 1820, and what, by the blessing of God, have been the results, but I am content to let such men as R. H. Dana, of Boston, and a "Supporter of Protestant Missions," in a letter dated London, October 24th, directed to the editor of the London "Daily Times," speak of us. With one caution to the Bishops, to wit: of Oxford and Honolulu, I will leave them for the present. This I will give in the language of one Gamaliel, an ancient doctor of the law, to a class of men who probably hated the puritanism of Peter and John, as do our modern Bishops, to wit: of Oxford and Honolulu, the puritanism taught by the American Missionaries at the Sandwich Islands: "Refrain from these men," said Gamaliel, "and let them alone, for if this counsel, or this work, be of men, it will come to naught; but if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it, lest haply ye be found even to fight against God."

Your fellow-laborer in the Lord,
J. S. GREEN.

P. S.—January 22d.—We are near the finishing-up, as we hope, for this season, of our annual Kona, or south wind. It has been unusually severe, doing considerable damage to buildings and to sugar-cane. We hear, by the mail of to-day, of the loss of the Kilauea, the only steamer remaining at the Islands. She was lost at Kauai, here on Hawaii, through the carelessness, it is said, of the officer in charge at the time of her loss. We are now reduced to the old method of visiting the different islands in small schooners, or not at all. I think it not improbable, however, that ere long there will be another steamer running among the Islands. We shall see, if spared.

Our "Commercial Advertiser," of the thirteenth inst., came also to-day. This you will see probably before this reaches you. I cannot, however, refrain from referring to further articles on the Reformed Catholic Mission of the Islands. You will see (?) an article from the "London Freeman," which shows up the Bishop of Oxford and the whole movement of sending hither this company of Reformed Catholics *alias* these Puseyite teachers. As the writer remarks, cuttingly, I admit, but none the less truly it looks much like an attempt to enter Naboth's vineyard. "The ground," says he, "has been reclaimed, tilled, and sown, and when the fruit is ripe for plucking, the rightful inheritor must be dispossessed. Such an attempt is only equalled by the thanklessness of those who, like Queen Emma, herself, owe all they ever knew, whether in secular or religious knowledge, to the instruction they received in the American Mission Schools."

Grateful am I, as one of the Puritanic American Missionaries who have labored on these Islands thirty-eight years, to the London "Freeman" for its words of sympathy and confidence, in its issue of November 1. I wish the whole article, together with the editorial remarks from the New York "Evening Post" of Nov. 23, also, the editorial from the New York Round Table of Nov. 25, could be printed in tract form and scattered through the streets of London, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and other cities.

Even now I rejoice that this mean, false, and wicked Puseyite movement is being so thoroughly ventilated. The Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice; let the multitude of isles be glad thereof." He can, and let us t ust that He will, bring good out of this seeming evil.

Your affectionate brother,
J. S. GREEN.

Gleanings.

In a recent re-reading of Isaac Taylor's "Restoration of Belief," we have written down the following extracts:

Belief and history God has joined, nor shall man to the end of time, succeed in effecting a divorce. Religion from history is a flickering candle held in the hand of one who looks back upon utter darkness behind him and looks into the blackness and darkness before him."

"No problem, historical or critical, presenting itself for solution, should be negligently dealt with, or timidly evaded: much less, disingenuously smothered or conjured out of the way. Difficulties and objections thus disposed of are so much gunpowder, stowed away by our hands beneath the foundations of the house we live in."

"Nevertheless it is true that such readers [of treatises on the evidences] do arise from the perusal of these books confusedly convinced, and not fairly or finally rid of their misgivings. It is to them as if infidelity had been mortally wounded and lay at their feet as dead; but the carcass has not been removed or buried out of their sight, and they eye it with dread, as if expecting its resurrection."

"It is certain that christianity has always shown itself to be migratory; it abides with a people for a century or for a thousand years, but it does not chain itself to a soil, as with bands of brass."

"It is the very property of genius, and its first characteristic, to speak and behave itself as if being in the conscious possession of whatever it touches."

Anecdotes of Dr. Nott.

At the age of four years, he had read through the Bible, and had committed considerable portions of it to memory. His early boyhood was passed principally in laboring with his father on the farm, and the understanding seemed to be that the farm was ultimately to become his. His parents, he supposed, must have been very venturesome in respect to him, for he remembered that his father used to send him to mill, when he was only four years old, and tie him upon a little pony, and the miller did the same when he was ready to send him home. On one occasion he stooped over to give the pony part of an apple he was eating, and the pony was ungracious enough to catch his hand and bite it so severely that he could show the scar even in his old age.

WANTED TO BE A DOCTOR.

At one time he was strongly bent on becoming a physician. As he was hoeing in the field, the Doctor, or rather the Doctor's student who was attending his sick mother, passed, and, upon his inquiring how his mother was, the young doctor replied that she was in a *comatose doze;* and though the boy was not the wiser for the answer, not understanding the meaning of the words, it struck him that he should like himself to be a doctor, and he immediately stuck his hoe in the ground, and traveled off five miles to the physician's residence to ask him if he would consent to receive and educate him for the medical profession. The Doctor's answer was:

"You do not know enough yet, my son, to become a doctor; but wait a while till you have grown taller, and know more, and then I will take you."

He continued, after this, to make himself somewhat familiar at the Doctor's house, and on a certain occasion, when a cancer was to be cut from a woman's breast, his services were put in requisition in some part of the process. He went through it in a manly way, but when it was all over he fainted. This was an effectual damper upon his zeal for being a doctor.

HIS QUEUE.

After having been two or three years at Cherry Valley, he was on a journey to or from New England, and stopped to pass the night in Schenectady. A Mr. Halsey, who was teaching a school there, was about to hold an evening meeting in the village; and having fallen in with this young stranger, and ascertained that he was a preacher, he asked him to conduct the evening service, and obtained his consent. It happened that Dr. John Blair Smith, who was at that time President of the College, was present; and being gratified by the sermon, he addressed Dr. Nott very kindly, and intimated to him his intention, at a meeting of Presbytery that was about to take place, to procure for him an invitation to preach in the then vacant Presbyterian church in Albany. Dr. Nott, at that time, after the Yankee manner, wore his hair long and braided; and Dr. Smith ventured to suggest to him that it would be a good policy, before appearing in the presence of an Albany audience, to cut off his queue. In due time the invitation was actually procured (it came as an appointment of Presbytery) for him to preach two Sabbaths to the grandees of Albany; and he did not hesitate to accept it. He boarded at the house of a Mrs. Wright; and she also, being somewhat ludicrously impressed with the queue, delicately hinted to the owner of it, that perhaps it might be well for him to conform so far to the prevailing taste, as at least to *modify* the mode of wearing his hair. Several members of the Legislature boarding with her, had put in requisition a barber on Sunday morning, and she insisted that he should at least *curl* his hair; and while he was engaged in it, the bell rang for church, and he tucked his curls and queue under his coat-collar as well as he could, and went off in that plight to church. He preached two Sabbaths, and shortly after received a call. It was not a perfectly unanimous call, as some of the Scotch opposed him on the ground of his being from New England; but the majority in his favor was so large, that he thought proper to accept it. His examination by the Presbytery was exceedingly rigid, and lasted through one whole day, and strangely enough, was chiefly on the sciences and the classics. It was conducted by Dr. Smith, and was evidently intended to make an impression favorable to the candidate. He yielded, so far as he could, to the prejudices of his Scotch parishioners, and gradually succeeded in conciliating them altogether.—*Observer.*

Longevity of Temperance Men.

Let us call over the honored roll of the early advocates, and note the facts. Lyman Beecher, Heman Humphrey, President Hitchcock, S. V. S. Wilder, Dr. Mussey, John Kittredge, Rev. Hewitt, John Tappan, Dr. Justin Edwards. The death of the last named man was cut short by an acute disease, if I recollect aright, while traveling on a mission of mercy in one of the Middle or Southern States. The other eight, two or three of whom still live, passed their eightieth year. Rev. Dr. Storrs of Braintree, Ide of Medway, Snell of North Brookfield, and Cooley of West Granville, all took early and strong ground against the drinking customs of their own people, and the liquor traffic. They fought the battle manfully, perilling their places by their boldness, thoroughness, and persistence; and what was the result? They secured such a hold on the confidence and affections of the people, that in our age of change, these men never changed their places. Their life-long ministry has been with the people of their first settlement. All passed the eightieth year. Two of them still live to enjoy the well-earned confidence and unabated affection of their people. L. M. Sargent, whose brain and pen have made more numerous and valuable contributions to the literature of the enterprise than those of any other man on this continent, has passed his eightieth year, and still retains, in an eminent degree, both bodily and mental vigor. The old hero of many battles in this war, Rev. John Pierpont, is over eighty, and still doing excellent service in the Treasury Department at the Capitol. Father Hunt, whose voice has been heard all over the New England and Middle States in the advocacy of the cause, is, I think, over eighty, and he served through the war as a chaplain of a Pennsylvania regiment. Right up to the front, in many of the most terrific battles ever fought on earth, the good man was found doing his duty among the wounded and dying, among flying shot and shell, and when the battle and the day were over finding needed rest in the tents, wrapped in his blanket, with his bronzed soldier boys, who almost worshipped him. Such is the record of so many of the early friends in the cause of our country.

Then in Connecticut there was Chief Justice Williams, one of our earliest and most devoted friends; and Benjamin Silliman, one of our most distinguished teachers of natural science in this country. Both passed their eightieth year before they passed to their last rest from labors. More than three-fourths of the early champions of the temperance cause in New England, who attained distinction sufficient to be known throughout the country as the friends of the cause, from 1813 to 1830—so far as I have been able to learn, passed their eightieth year. Let the advocates of of alcoholic stimulants, by many held to be the very milk of the age, show us a better record than we can show of the early friends of abstinence—so far as concerns mental development, usefulness in life, and longevity.—*Dr. Jewitt.*

To Make Home Happy.

Nature is industrious in adorning her dominions; and man, to whom this beauty is addressed, should feel and obey the lesson. Let him, too, be industrious in adorning his domain—in making his home, the dwelling of his wife and children, not only convenient and comfortable, but pleasant. Let him, as far as circumstances will admit, be industrious in surrounding it with pleasant objects—in decorating it, within and without, with things that tend to make it agreeable and attractive. Let industry make home the abode of neatness and order—a place which brings satisfaction to every inmate, and which in absence draws back the heart by the fond associations of comfort and content. Let this be done, and this sacred spot will become more surely the scene of cheerfulness and peace. Ye parents, who would have your children happy, be industrious to bring them up in the midst of a pleasant, a cheerful and a happy home. Waste not your time in accumulating wealth for them; but plant in their minds and souls, in the way proposed, the seeds of virtue and prosperity.

True Benevolence.

True benevolence inspires with the love of justice, and prompts him in whose bosom it glows, neither to oppress the weak, to impose on the ignorant, nor to overreach the unwary; but to give every man his due, and with steady and undeviating steps to walk in the hallowed path of equity. Deceit and dissimulation, fraud and falsehood, are far from the humble worshipper of God; integrity is enthroned in his heart, truth dwells on his lips, and an enlightened sense of duty regulates the whole of his conduct. He faithfully performs every promise, and fulfils every engagement. Others respect and trust his word, because he respects and holds it sacred to himself. His life is characterized by the simplicity of truth, and the dignity of virtue; and, in dealing with him, they who have an opportunity of knowing his character place unbounded confidence in his justice and faithfulness.

Conversion of John B. Gough.

I remember myself the days of Sabbath School instruction. I remember the teachings of a praying, pious mother. That mother was very poor, but she was one of the Lord Jesus Christ's nobility, and she had a patent signed and sealed with His blood. She died a pauper, and was buried without a shroud and without a prayer; but she left her children the legacy of a mother's prayer, and the Lord God Almighty was the executor of her last will and testament. That mother taught me to pray; and in early life I had acquired the the teachers in the Sabbath School, had habit of praying. She with the assistance of helped to store my mind with passages of Scripture. We do not forget that which we learn. It may be buried—it may be hid away in some obscure corner of the heart; but, by-and by, circumstances will reveal to us the fact that we know much more than we dreamed we knew. After that mother's death I went out into the world; exposed to temptation, I fell; I acquired bad habits; for seven years of my life I wandered over God's beautiful earth like an unblessed spirit, wandering, whipped, over a burning desert, digging deep wells to quench my thirst, and bringing up the hot dry sand. The livery of my master had become to me a garment of burning poison, bound with fetters of evil habit—evil habit, like an iron net, encircling me in its folds—fascinated by my bondage, and yet with a desire, oh, how fervent!—to stand where I had once hoped to stand. Seven years of darkness, seven years of dissipation, seven years of sin! There I stood.

"Ah," says one, "what is the effect now of a mother's prayer—of Sabbath School instruction and of your good habits that are formed in early life?" Oh! I stood there—I remember it well, feeling my own weakness, feeling that the "way of the transgressor is hard," and that "the wages of sin is death;" feeling in my heart of hearts all the bitterness that arises from the consciousness that what God has given to me has been wasted, conscious that I had been chasing the bubble pleasure, and finding nothing—gaining nothing by it—there I stood! That mother had passed to heaven. I remember one night, sitting with her in the garret, and we had no candle. "John, I am growing blind; I don't feel it much; but you are young—it is hard for you; but never mind, John, there's no night there; there's no need of any candle there—the Lamb is the light thereof." She has changed the dark, gloomy garret, to bask in the sunshine of her Saviour's smiles. But was her influence lost? No. As I stood, feeling my own weakness, knowing that I could not resist temptation, it seemed as if the light she left as she passed, had spanned the dark gap of seven years of sin and dissipation, and struck the heart and opened it. I felt utterly my own weakness, and the passages of Scripture that were stored away in my mind—buried, as it were, in the memory, came as if whispered again by the loving lips of that mother into my ear. "He is able to save to the uttermost." That is what I want. I want to be saved—I cannot save myself—"saved to the uttermost." "Him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out." This was the force and influence of a mother's teaching. It was the force, as it were, of a good habit that had been utterly broken up and destroyed by the accquisition of the evil habits of sin.—*John B. Gough on "Habit."*

YOUTH'S.

The Strayed Lamb.

A giddy lamb one afternoon
Had from the fold departed;
The tender shepherd missed it soon,
And sought it, broken-hearted.

Not all the flock that shared his love
Could from the search delay him;
Nor clouds of midnight darkness move,
Nor fear of suffering stay him.

But night and day he went his way,
In sorrow till he found it;
And when he saw it fainting lie,
He clasped his arms around it.

And closely sheltered in his breast,
From every ill to save it:
He brought it to his home of rest,
And pitied and forgave it.

And so the Saviour will forgive
The *little ones* that fear Him;
Their pains remove, their sins forgive,
And draw them gently near Him;

Bless while they live, and when they die,
And soul and body sever,
Conduct them to His home on high,
To dwell with Him forever.

For the Pacific.

Paying the Debt, or Eddie Edmonds' "Mine."

CHAPTER III.

Carrie remembered Eddie's remark, that his grandmother was *thinking*, so as soon as they were fairly out of the gate, "Eddie," said she, "please tell me who Miss Jenny is now, because I want to ask you something else."

"Miss Jenny! why, she used to be our school-teacher; splendid, too, I tell you; none of your soft kind. We boys used to call her Joan of Arc. My! didn't she hate ——Whew!—Copperheads!"

"Copperheads! what are they?"

"O, snakes; meanest kind."

"Thank you," said Carrie; now will you just tell me what you meant when you said Grandmother was thinking? Why, I couldn't speak to her, she seemed so far off, as if she thought she was living way up in the stars, or somewhere."

"Why, you know when people have deep thought, it makes 'em still, and Grandmother's a very remarkable woman. Why, she's lived in this world three-score years and ten; I've heard her say so; and I s'pose that's 'bout as old as Methusaleh; why, she's seen General Washington and the Indians, and she's got a silver cup that came here in the Mayflower; and she's seen the Siamese Twins and a boa constrictor. She is very remarkable. Why, she used to spin and weave all Grandfather's clothes on a wheel; she's good as a doctor, too; she can cure head-ache and measles, and warts, and I heard Mrs. Lynde say she'd rather have Grandmother in sickness than the minister."

"O, dear, dear, that isn't it at all; that's only old times. Grandmother often tells me stories about those days; but she was still to-day—so still."

"Well, I wasn't through. I was going to tell you Grandmother's a very remarkable woman, but you've interrupted me, and I've lost the thread of my discourse. I was going to explain to you how Grandmother puts the past and the present, and the future and the between all together, and then she kind of compares and adds and subtracts, till she gets things kind o' settled and squared up; she's always very solemn at such times."

Carrie inwardly resolved to gather courage some time to tell her grandmother how she felt, but she said no more, as they were very near Mrs. Lynde's.

They found the house open, but no one appearing as they rapped, and there being no bell, they walked round to the back door, where they found the good lady, shelling peas.

"Sakes alive!" said she, "if that ain't you, Eddie Edmonds, and this is your little cousin. Why, now, I should know her if I should see her in Joppa. Come right in and take off your things. I'm goin' to have green peas; they're airly. I s'pose your folks haint had any. I'm glad to see you as if you was the Governor, and I think a sight of him."

This was a great temptation, for there was not a child in the neighborhood to whom the thought of Mrs. Lynde's table was not enough to set the mouth watering at once, but Eddie's desire that his morality should stand well with Carrie, was a great help in this instance, so he replied that his mother only gave them permission to come and inquire if she had received another letter from Miss Jenny.

"Bless your heart, yes, I have, a good long one too. Jenny never does things by halves, and she's heart and soul in her work down to Charleston. It beats all to think of it; she way down there, nothing but a little gal, too. Why," said she, addressing Carrie, "it's only t'other day her poor mother put her into my arms. 'I'm going,' says she; 'you'll be good to the baby;' and so she went right up among the angels—I haint a doubt of it, and I took home the baby. Well, she's paid for all that's done for her; [here the old lady put up a corner of her apron and wiped away a tear.] for I couldn't never done nothing for the Lord's poor, suffering little ones, if it hadn't been for her; so you see the good Lord answers prayer. It don't seem, now, as if I ever could mistrust Him any more. I've been praying years and years for this great deliverance, but, massy on me, when it came, I was took clean back—so faithless, when the Lord can do anything.

"But you'll be all tuckered out, settin' still so long; I ought to thought, young blood's lively, but then I never can stop. You must excuse me; I'm a foolish old woman; you run out and see the chickens and bossy, she's a beauty."

Eddie was glad to follow this counsel, for he had a special reason for wishing to see the chickens, considering them legitimate returns from his mine, "Gold of Ophir," situated in the ledge "Star Spangled Banner."

But Carrie was too much interested in hearing more about Miss Jenny.

"Charleston is my home," she said to Mrs. Lynde, "but its a sad place now, it makes me sad to think of it. Papa's house was in a beautiful broad street, all bordered with great Pride of India trees; but oh, Mrs. Lynde, you cannot think what a ruin that street is. I shouldn't think Miss Jenny could stay there; I'm sure she can't be happy."

"Happy! why, bless you, child, she's never anything else, and I guess she thinks it's something of a privilege to do the work of the Lord; why, it seems to me like delivering the children of Israel out of Egypt. You know there was a terrible wilderness after the Red Sea, and I'm afraid these poor blacks have got a wilderness before 'em where they'll perish and never see the promised land. Why, if I hadn't seen the power of the Lord, and didn't know him so well, I should just give right up, there's such a work to be done. We've got a debt to pay, and this runs in my mind all the time, "If all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, every drop of blood drawn by the lash shall be paid with another drawn with the sword, still it must be said, "The judgments of the Lord are true and right altogether."' Them's President Lincoln's words, and its my 'pinion he was a kind of prophet of the Lord. But you see we haven't been punished to the full measure; we've had mercy and we must show thanks, and how're we goin' to do it? It most makes me tremble to think of the day that's goin' up, 'cause I know the

[*Continued on fourth page.*]

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Thursday Morning, March 22, 1866.

Notice.

THE office of the PACIFIC is removed to the north-east corner of Front and Clay streets, Room No. 1, stairs.

Rev. J. A. BENTON, Rev. GEO. MOGAR, Rev. W. C. BARTLETT, Rev. E. C. BISSELL. } Editors.

Rev. S. V. BLAKESLEE, Associate Editor and Traveling Agent.

Sectarianism and Sects.

There is clinging to one of the brick walls of this city, a sign-board with this inscription: "A. Wolf," and following it, a trade hieorglyphic which resembles a boot. And yet a very harmless, quiet place it is, where no passer-by was ever growled at or bitten And is there not many another word, like those at the heading of this article, which seem to snarl and show their teeth at first but which are afterwards discovered to be painted signs of very harmless, if not of very useful, things. Who likes to be called a sectary, or that his religious denomination should be called a sect? He would as soon a person should point his finger at him with the cry of "wolf!" But when the words are analyzed, traced to their root, and when the idea is thoroughly compassed and understood, there does not seem to be anything so dreadful about them. He is satisfied there is a misapprehension, and men pass by on the other side, for fear of a word and a sign that were meant to attract and not to repel.

What is the idea of a sect? It is an idea which underlies all progress in this world. When Humanity went down in the great Fall, in Eden, of the two great elements of human nature which were meant to balance each other in the breast of the unfallen man, the individual and social principle, the social fell uppermost. And ever since that time it has been uppermost, and has striven to keep the other down. If man had not fallen, he would have been all that God meant he should be as an individual, and all that God meant he should be as a social being at one and the same time, spontaneously, without strain or jar, and thus have achieved the exalted destiny intended for him. He fell, and as we have said, the social element of humanity now lies heavy upon the individual. Hence, we watch with more interest and more sympathy any struggle of individualism to rise. All life lies in this struggle; all progress in it is becoming a victory. Now, sects and sectarianism are only this same struggle in an organized form. We are all sectarian if we are not dead. We are sectarian in politics, in business, in science, and philosophy, or else we are nothing of any account. One warm, full-breasted sectarian, is worth an army of proudly and stupidly calm skeptics, as far as the progress of truth is concerned. Christianity itself is a sect — something planted in humanity, springing out of it, contending with it. It seeks to detach itself, because it has formed an attachment previously to something higher and nobler, that is—God. If there are sects in Christianity itself, it is because it is not wholly pure and is determined to be pure. The Christian sects, however, all wage their battles on the surface of Christianity, while, like the ocean waves, there is a point deep down where they meet in eternal calm. Vinet has some admirable remarks on this subject. "All that is equally profound is alike; and it there be a religion so intimate and earnest as to echo in the last depths of our being, it must produce there essentially the same sound. Such is the nature of Christianity. No religion is so calculated to divide at the surface and narrowly to unite at the base. No religion can produce more sects; none can maintain a closer unity between the really religious members of those sects. We must make up our mind to the one fact and rejoice in the other; we must trust to this secret and powerful principle of unity."

Concerning First Things.

It is the endeavor of some men to make up an issue between reason and faith; to make them appear antagonistic; and when they have succeeded, as they imagine, they declare themselves on the side of reason and against faith. It is very well not to be irrational, but there is a way of rationalizing which is nothing else than reason gone to seed. And those who profess to hold to nothing that is not logically proven, and to follow logic remorselessly to its farthest conclusions, are by no means the most enviable persons in the world, nor the most consistent.

Men talk of their being logical and rational, and of their scorn for faith, as though faith were unreasonable, and as though faith were not the basis of logic, and were not at the beginning of everything in philosophy, morals, and religion.

A man comes to us with a proposition which he thinks he demonstrates logically. He avers that he wants nothing to do with faith; he wants demonstrations and solid conclusions all the way through. But we assure him that we cannot make a logical process without a foregoing faith; because he must first *believe* in the correctness of the working of his own mind, before he can take the first step in his logical process, or rely upon any conclusion. We show him that he starts with that; assumes that; takes that for granted; or, in a word, *believes* that at the outset. We seek to convince him that he is compelled to make his faith, in the right working of his mental powers, the very basis of his boasted reasoning. We endeavor to show him that his faith is really broader than is thus indicated.

There are certain postulates, axioms, and first-truths which we accept as real, behind which he cannot go, which no one has ever proven to him, nor he to himself, nor ever can, because they are incapable of proof and come to men demanding their assent. He assumes the truth of these statements, calling them self-evident and undeniable. Now, this process of his, in admitting these truths to be such, is a process of faith. He believes them at once; he is so made that he cannot doubt them; and, therefore, unless one *first* believes that these are first-truths and axioms; then that he has mental power to recognize them; and then that he is able to employ them truthfully and exactly, he cannot go forward with his logic at all.

We do not say that he believes these things without evidence. No one pretends to do that. But these things are self-evidencing; they appeal to our nature as true, and we have to say that we are so made, our minds are such, that we must believe these things as soon as we apprehend them. But if any one *should* deny the correctness of these axioms and first-truths, we could not put him down by logic, nor convince him by reason; we could only call him bard names, and tell him his brain was addled. And if he should turn on us, and declare that we were weak-brained—he alone sane and sound— to what umpire should we appeal for a decision? And where would our boasted reason be, its very self being called in question, to a degree?

It is beyond question that there are many truths which are held to be facts because they are felt to be such directly, immediately and intuitively, whenever the mind is brought into contact with them. They are just what they are, and you can only say you are firmly in the notion that they are just what your mind reports that they are.

Now, all these natural sciences, about which such an ado is made in our day, as if they alone were true, and could be made to demolish the Bible—would you so imagine it from the pompous positiveness of certain scientific men?—these very sciences are based on facts and first-truths, which cannot be proven, and can only be admitted to be true, and believed in, because men believe their faculties sound and their powers rightfully employed. And here are men who undertake to use natural science, when it has grown great under the fostering care of religion, and religious philosophy, and christian civilization, to drive christian faith out of the world; and who attempt even to make a club of it to kill the fruitful mother, faith, from whom it sprang, and in whose generous bosom it was nourished!

In a recent *critique* we find so accomplished a philosopher as J. Stuart Mill, one of the foremost English metaphysicians, in doubt whether, logically, there is any external world, or any personal God, and leaving it uncertain whether we can rationally believe in either. Let us be thankful that there is something better than his exterminating psychology, something warmer than his doubtful speculation. The universe is not an athestic blank, nor a sea of idealism. There is room in it for a personal God, for personal beings in His likeness, for mind and matter, for an external world, for a religion of nature and a religion of grace, for revelation and redemption.

The Chaplain of the U. S. House of Representatives.

One of the significant events of the times was the election of Rev. Chas. B. Boynton, D. D., as Chaplain to the lower house of Congress. The election is a way-mark of the radical change, not only in the tone and temper of the chief legislative body of the nation, but in the people, also.

Concurrently, or nearly so as to time, Dr. Boynton was elected pastor of the First Congregational Church of Washington, D. C.—a new enterprise which came into vigorous life with the decay of conservatism and pro-slavery domination in that city. With such a man, and in such a place, the new Church is evidently destined to have a national importance. It will be a Memorial Church; a fit monument to set up after the passage through the Red Sea of the Rebellion. It does not mark an old departure of the Pilgrims, but a fresh arrival with old doctrines—doctrines whose life and power are marching on by ways of peace and by revolution unto victory.

Dr Boynton is now somewhat past the middle age, though not in appearance, having come into the ministry rather late in life. His earlier preparation was for law, and with the advantage of several years of active business pursuits, he came into the ministry a ripe, vigorous man, having added to respectable scholarship such a fund of observation and experience as few ministers attain. His preaching was always tinged with the stronger Calvinism of Edwards, but remarkable for a certain vividness of illustration and depth and richness gained by intimate knowledge of the world, and consecrated by a fervent piety. At home in the current literature of the day, he was confessedly wise in that worldly knowledge which in these last times, makes a man a power in the world.

It is nearly twenty years since Dr. B. was called from a country church in the east to the pastorate of a small, obscure Presbyterian church in Cincinnati. Mahan and Blanchard had been his predecessors—both eminent men, faithful to their own convictions; but neither always making successful headway against the social and religious ostracism which was always brought to bear heavily against the anti-slavery men of that time. Cincinnati was on the borders of a slave State. Cotton was King. The slave-catchers hunted fugitive slaves through the streets of the city, and by way of diversion, occasionally got up a mob to pelt an abolitionist, or throw a liberty press into the river. A conservatism not always on the side of God, and as rarely on the side of humanity, ruled in most of the churches; and outside, the democratic party reigned, nurturing such men as Pugh and Vallandingham, and exercising its gifts in catching runaway negroes at ten dollars a head.

At that time Mr. B., then unknown outside of two or three small towns in the east, took charge of the little dingy "Abolition Church," on Sixth Street. In the judgment of his friends, it was a desperate undertaking. But the church soon filled to overflowing and swarmed on the steps and sidewalks. Men came to hear more radical utterances than were ever given out of any pulpit before in that city—utterances in the very teeth of the prevailing sentiments of that locality. It was a good thing to see the lion bearded in his den, and to hear him roar. Often, as many went away mad as pleased. But many came to be wrought upon as the friends of the slave and the friends of Christ. It was a noble work to stand almost alone on the very edge of the land of bondage, in the shadow of the hateful spirit of caste and social ostracism, and speak so bravely for bondmen, and so loyally for Christ.

At that time, Chief Justice Chase, then a lawyer, himself politically tabooed for his opinions, and of course holding no office, often came in to hear Mr. B. The ablest lawyer and the ablest preacher found a common ground of meeting. Men pointed the finger at both, and said, "There goes Chase, the Abolition lawyer," and "There goes Boynton, the Abolition preacher.' And sweet-scented conservatism, intensely respectable—as well as that less cleanly—shook off the dust and went by sometimes on the other side. How does Divine Providence vindicate the men, in his own time, and in his own way, who are loyal to His truth! In twenty years, these men, abating nothing of their doctrine of freedom for all men, unflinching and steadfast, have seen the world move up grandly and accept the very doctrine for which they had been so long reviled. In honoring God with no little of what the world calls sacrifice, He has honored them. The one is Chief Justice of the United States, the other is Chief Minister of Congress.

It should be said that the Presbyterian Church having been badgered and cuffed in the Presbyteries for its radicalism, more than a man of Mr. B's spirit could well brook, developed afterwards into the Vine Street Congregational Church, with its fine edifice of about 1200 sittings. But long before that, the chief men of the city flocked more or less to hear him, some going stealthily by night, as Nicodemus of old, to hear a greater Teacher. Old Dr. Beecher frequently came down from Walnut Hills, and sometimes his own spirit was mightily stirred within him. We used then to think, as we marked the play of the old man's countenance, that were he to decide again about liberty of speech for students at Lane Seminary, he would do what they had already done—reverse his own decision.

During Dr. Boynton's ministry at Cincinnati, the various pulpits were often filled by some of the best preachers of the day: Fisher, Rice, Stockton, Parsons, Magoon, Lord, Storrs, and others. It is enough to say that Dr. B. was not behind the greatest of them as a powerful, effectual preacher. And that none of them left a more marked impression upon that great city than the new Chaplain to Congress.

Thus much we have uttered, partly to meet many inquiries, and because we, who write this, as an old pupil, owing more to Dr. Boynton than to any living man—were moved thereunto by many grateful recollections. Across the continent we send a friendly hail, praying that other years of work and victory may come before either shall say, finally, Farewell.

To the Boys of California.

If you have so far taken the hint intended in our late address to you, as to have raised "the question of your going to College," you have, doubtless, started a multitude of other and lesser questions which belong to this, and which, like so many bees, that swarm around a new-hatched queen, must be settled, to gather in the same hive. "What is the good of going to College?" "Or whatever the good may be, will it pay?" "Will it pay in such a country as this, California, and in this last half of the nineteenth century?" "Mining — Farming — The Mechanic Arts — Railroads — Steam Navigation — Electro-Magnetic Telegraphs — Politics — Commerce—are not all these practical matters to be learned by use, and operated by men "of practical experience?" "Do we not even hear it said that the learned professions, Law, Theology, and Medicine, are only mystified by Latin and Greek, Philosophy, Logic, and Metaphysics, and that they would be likely to fare much better if they were left to the instincts of Nature and the dictates of common sense?" Fire burns, water runs down hill, plants and animals grow and come to their uses without going to College *to learn how*; and why should not the *lords* of this lower creation, as well?"

These doubting questions, called up, in your minds, by some faint idea of College, vanish under a stronger application of the same light; as the mists that are raised by the morning sun, melt away in his noonday beams.

The more you see and know of College the less objection you will find to it. And in this fact lies the first of "our reasons" why you should go to college.

REASON FIRST.

Go to college to learn (what you will be sure to learn there, if nowhere else) that college is the right place for you. No young man of intelligence, ambitious of making the most of himself, can ever find another place, or process of education, so adequate to his purpose, or so congenial with his heart in this respect, as college. The force of this reason will farther appear in the matter of our next.

REASON SECOND.

Go to college that you may learn how to choose your profession, or especial business for life. You will find college an excellent school, if not an indispensible one, for teaching you this lesson. We are aware that most persons seem to think that the choice of a profession is a matter of mere caprice, pre-disposition, or prejudice; or, at best, a thing of convenience, luck, or necessity; and that a collegiate education should be sought, if sought at all, for the sake of its use to some profession or pursuit *already chosen*. But we would ask you, boys, whether it stands to reason, that one should need a good education that he may know how to *do* business well, and no education at all, or next to none, to know how to *choose* what sort of business he ought to *do*.

A man's profession will go far towards making the man himself; in many cases, doubtless, much too far. And should a boy while yet he has scarcely no knowledge of the world, and even less of himself, be capableof deciding so great a concernment, wisely? Whether that broad survey of the whole field of life, and of learning, and that large amount of culture which the college *curriculum* affords, be *indispensable* or not, to the choice in question, you can see that such an education is on the *safe side*, in a case where you ought to run as little risk as possible. The more you know of yourself and of the world, the better you can judge of what you *can* and *ought* to do in the world. Do you find yourself already leaning towards some one pursuit? Very well, what we would say is, subject this bias of yours to the test of study, the test of a well-informed mind, an educated taste, and a thorough self-knowledge. You cannot do otherwise in a matter so momentous, without great danger, nor without sin. But,

REASON THIRD.

A liberal education will not only help you to decide safely and discreetly upon a profession, but go far towards preparing you for it. It will soon afford, not only the principles that are fundamental to all professions, but much of that knowledge which is especially useful to the one of your choice. It will increase your facility to learn; enable you to judge of what you want; and teach you how to apply your especial knowledge directly to your professional pursuits. But to have the knowledge of any particular branch of business, so as to manage it for what it is in itself, is the smallest part of even a business education. A tailor, for example, should not only know how to fit garments to men's persons, but to fit his trade to other men's trades, and to make it part and parcel of one great public economy. It is in this organization of trades — this working of them in the service of society as a whole, that they are truly noble, and worthy of men. They cease to be mere servants and become controlling powers. But,

REASON FOURTH.

A man's profession, or especial pursuit, however wide a space it may occupy in the outside world, does not fill the whole measure of his own being. There is much besides his trade that belongs to him, and for the sake of this, especially, he needs to be educated. If he be a shoe-maker, he is also a man—a social being. He must have a country, a home with house and grounds, well ordered, convenient, tasteful, beautiful, and his household as much finer and more beautiful than his homestead, as it is better and higher in degree. It is but a very small portion of this man's proper self that can be covered by his profession—about as large a portion of it as his lap-stone, or the dust on it, to the whole round earth, or the earth itself to the universe.

Now is it not reasonable that a boy should be educated with reference to what lies outside of a profession, much rather than with reference to what lies within it? Who shall say that the education for which we contend, is too good for him? too broad and too liberal for the breadth and generosity of his nature, for the uses of such an intelligence, such a responsibilty, and such a destiny as his? But there is an especial reason why the boys of *California*, should be wide awake to the education in question.

REASON FIFTH.

While there are some good places in California, which may be filled, or if not *filled*, at least *occupied*, by *partially* educated men, there are many others which cannot be so filled, and will not, as a matter of fact, be so occupied. These places may be counted by hundreds *now*, and they are multiplying every day. If you of California are not prepared for them, boys of other States and countries will be; and they will be imported to occupy them over your heads. We are not disposed to lay an embargo upon scholarship and genius, anywhere, but to offer them rather the freedom of the world. Let them go whithersoever they list, and subdue and have dominion wherever they can. But we do protest against your giving up the chief places of influence and trust, in the land of your birth, to strangers and foreigners, without competition. We shall not impute it to any lack of wisdom or ambition on your part, if you should import John Chinaman to do some part of your *handy-work*; but we shall impute it to a lack of every manly attribute if you shall allow John Chinaman, or any other imported superior, to do for you your *head-work*, too. Let the fame of California forever be the supremacy of her sons, not merely for her adopted sons, as now, but for those who shall be "native and to the manor born." What say you, boys, to this? When you want another orator, another statesman, or another general, to represent your own generation—another Baker, Sherman, or Grant—will you send abroad for the men, or will you hope and strive to become such men yourselves? When you want the history of California written again, will you be content that it should be written as it has been, more than a hundred times, by wayfarers and sojourners, or will you provide a historian of your own. When you want another State Geologist to rectify and perfect the work now begun, will you import one upon trust, who having no interest in the State, may still belie its geology to gratify a personal pique, or to gain a temporary advantage in a private quarrel. Shall the State of California repose her trust in the genius and education of her own sons, and be disappointed? See to it boys, that you do not fail her in your duty. H. D.

The Situation.

The "Civil Rights Bill," introduced into the United States Senate by Mr. Trumbull, designed to secure to the freedmen their legal rights as citizens, has passed both of the houses of Congress, and gone to President Johnson for his consideration. It is our opinion that he will sign it, and that, on the basis of it, there will be a sort of compromise between the President and Congress, and a return to a condition of harmony. The President has recalled, for the time at least, his resolution to have his way, or go over to the opposition. He now seems anxious to be reconciled to the Union majority, if they will be "conservative" in their measures.

Should he finally determine to rule the Congress, or go over to the "Democracy," he will veto Senator Trumbull's bill, and make the venture. In that case, it is our opinion the bill will be passed over the veto, by a vote of two-thirds in both Houses, and become a law, and that the Union party will pass all their measures by a like vote, the action of the President tending to consolidate the party. Already, since the former veto, Senator Stewart has gone from the conservative wing to the great body of the Union party, and even favors negro suffrage. Two more from that wing—say Doolittle and Dixon—would make a two-thirds vote for the Congress as against the President in the Senate.

The special advisers of President Johnson seem much less confident and demonstrative than they were. They found the reception of their former programme, outside the city of New York, decidedly chilling. They are now disposed to feel the pulse of the country more quietly for a time, and observe the results of some of the elections.

On the whole, we think the Congress, and not the President, is master of the situation, and that, whenever an appeal is made to the country, the Congress will be overwhelmingly sustained. And we even dare to hope that impartial suffrage will be established, or a long step toward it taken, before next July.

☞ We are indebted to the Hon. D. C. McRuer for a copy of the proceedings of the National Thanksgiving Services, in the hall of the House of Representatives, and of the sermon of the Rev. Dr. Boynton, Chaplain of the House.

Our Member of Congress will please accept our thanks.

SACRAMENTO CORRESPONDENCE.

The Senate legalize "primaries;" order assessors to make returns of "exempt' property to the Controller, and this officer to make a report to the Legislature at each session; kill the Tide Land Bill; and pass an Act graduating the fares and prices of freight on railroads, by the altitude of the track, causing it to range not above seven cents a mile for each passenger, and ten cents a mile for each ton of freight, transported over roads less than one thousand feet above the level of the sea; or fifteen cents a mile for each passenger, and twenty-five cents for each ton of freight, over roads at an elevation of three thousand feet, and over.

The Assembly has under consideration a bill to form a new county, to be called "Granite," out of portions of Sacramento, El Dorado, and Placer, with Folsom for the county seat; indefinitely postpones the Memorial to Congress to have the Government issue United States bonds to the Central Pacific Railroad Company, in lieu of lands; donates to Donald McDonald fifteen hundred dollars to pay his losses by false imprisonment on the charge of being the murderer Wells; and strangles the proposition to legalize theatricals on the Sabbath, by a vote of forty-five to twenty-five—in accomplishing which, Mr. Anthony of Santa Cruz, did good service.

A large amount of business of minor or local character was also transacted by both bodies. The near approach of the end of the session makes the machinery of legislation run briskly. Most of the committee work, and thinking having been done, the effort now is, merely to give form to purposes and policies already matured.

SACRAMENTO, March 19th, 1866.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Pacific Coast.

— The California Presbytery held its session last week. Rev. J. D. Strong was chosen Moderator. Mr. Avery preached the sermon..... Chinese Mission was allowed to reorganize as a church and choose a ruling elder..... The First Presbyterian Church of this city was allowed to supply its pulpit for six months..... A committee was appointed to install Rev. J. G. Fackler over the Central Presbyterian Church, in this city..... Rev. A. W. Loomis was chosen Commissioner to the General Assembly at St. Louis..... Rev. John Edwards was requested to labor at Los Angeles, and the Board of Missions requested to appropriate $800..... The same Board was requested to appropriate $600 to Rev. S. T. Wells for labor at Half Moon Bay.

— The opening services says the "Bulletin," of the new St. James Church, in this city, were held last Sunday in Dashaway Hall. The full choral service was then performed for the first time on this coast, by a large choir of boys, clad in surplices, supported in all the parts by an equally large choir of adults. The service was intoned by the Rev. Mr. Goodwin of Grace Cathedral. The Bishop read the Collect for the day, the Commandments and the Epistle, and also preached the sermon, which was a complete defence of the choral service. Rev. J. G. Gasman, who had been called to the rectorship of this church, and whose acceptance of the call has already been chronicled, has since reconsidered the matter, and now declines the invitation, because the church was unwilling to modify the choral service in the way he desired.

— The singers of the Congregational Church in Nevada City, assisted by Mr. E. W. Clark, of Grass Valley, gave an Old Folks Concert on the 15th inst., which drew a crowded house and netted about $300 to pay for the instrument of music belonging to the church. The exercises were conducted by Chorister A. L. Brown, and were arranged with excellent taste, and several of the pieces were so rendered as to touch many hearts with deep feeling.

— On the first Sabbath of this month, 14 persons were admitted to the Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, under the care of Rev. Geo. Pierson. 13 were received on profession of their faith—the first fruits of the recent special interest.

— A new Episcopal Mission has been commenced in the school house on Broadway, near Larkin Street.

— A Sunday School, connected with the new United Presbyterian Church in this city, has been organized. It has already some 50 attendants.

— The Stockton Presbytery met at Stockton a week ago last Saturday. Dr. Happersett was chosen Moderator, and the Rev. Mr. Mc Donald temporary Clerk The Westminster Church, recently organized at Sacramento, was admitted into union with the Presbytery. The Rev. Thomas Kirkland, a licentiate of the Free Presbytery of Scotland, after due examination, was also received by the Presbytery. —*Bulletin.*

— There is some increased interest in the Congregational Church at Grass Valley.

— "The Dispersed" at Virginia City have sent to the Congregational $200,000 Collection, $10 in gold.

PLACERVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. —The Presbyterian Church in Placerville has given Rev. C. C. Wallace, its pastor, leave of absence for six months, in order to recruit his and his family's health. During this vacation, Mr. W. will supply the First Pres. Church in this city. In his second anniversary sermon he gave the following items, which we find in the "Mirror," concerning the church: "The Sabbath congregations have been uniformly larger than at any previous time. There have been added to the church during the year, in all, 16—8 by profession, and 8 by letter from other churches:—the present membership is 73. One year ago the property of the Society was valued at $1,000; now a beautiful sanctuary is possessed, which, together with the grounds, the furniture of the house, etc., has required an expenditure of $12,000. On the property is a funded debt of $3,600, and at present there is a floating debt of $400. The receipts during the year to meet the current expenses were $3,021.95. The contribution to benevolent objects has been $74. The Sabbath School numbers 120, with an average of eighty.

REV. JOHN WYLIE.—His brother, Rev. J. S. Wylie, of San Jose, gives, in the "Advocate," the following obituary notice: "Our young friend was born October 4, 1843, and died Jan. 27, 1866. He united with the church at Stillwater, N. Y., near his birth-place, in the ninth year of his age; was graduated at Nassau Hall, Princeton, N. J., June, 1861, and three years after completed his theological studies at the same place. For one year he preached to the African Presbyterian Church in Princeton, N. J., and then came to California in company with his father. He was a young man of winning manners and pleasing address; his piety was deep and earnest, and in all his conduct, he was evidently a man whose life was hid with Christ in God. When his Methodist brother, who labored with him at Eugene City, Oregon, called on him the day before his death, in reply to his inquiry how he felt in regard to his christian hope, he said, 'I am resting in the arms of the Sin Bearer.' And so impressive was the language that the brother wrote the words on the board which was fixed at the head where his remains are laid."

— At Woodbridge several have been converted..... Ten have joined the M. E. Church in Harmony Grove..... The work continues with interest at Stockton..... Last Sabbath was a day of special interest at Santa Clara. Some 25 were received into the church in full connection in the morning At evening service five were received on probation..... Rev. Mr. Blain writes from New York: "I was at the Rev. Dr. Scott's church in this city a few evenings ago. He has a splendid house to preach in, a large congregation, gets a good salary, and is popular among his people. He says he enjoys good health, and feels as strong to labor as he did when in San Francisco. He talks lovingly of California, but has no thought of returning. The Rev. S. B. Bell, D. D., formerly of Oakland, is pastor of a small church up town, and I presume is somewhat prosperous. He looks slightly worn, but is just as talkative and vivacious as ever. He gave me, a few days ago, one of the most able defenses of itinerancy I ever heard. The Doctor is cosmopolitan in feeling, but his wife said her home was in California."..... Dr. Peck does not go East before April 19th.—*Advocate.*

— Rev. J. A. Skinner, of Stockton, went East on Monday.

— Rev. W. C. Mosher has taken charge of the New School Presbyterian Church in Sonora.

— Six were admitted, on the last com- to the Congregational Church in Santa Cruz. It is intended to renovate the church edifice within.

— Rev. A. W. Loomis, of the Chinese Mission in this city, will soon leave us on account of the ill health of his family. Rev. Mr. Condit, of the Mission to China, and now of Napa City, will take charge of the work which Mr. Loomis leaves. We are sorry to think of losing Mr. Loomis from our mission work.

Eastern and Foreign.

Congregational.

THE NEW CHURCHES.—The church in Oakland, Iowa, has changed from the Presbyterian to the Congregational order, and been admitted to the N. W. Association... Gen. Howard has given $1,000 to the church in Washington, and also donates the avails of his lectures, $100 an evening, to the same purpose.... A church was organized at Boonsboro, Iowa, Jan. 7th.

REVIVALS.—At Green Farms, Ct..... At Waterloo, Iowa, some of the chief men of the town have been converted.... 100 hopeful conversions are reported in Fitchburg, Mass.... At Nashua, N. H., over 70 conversions... 40 indulging hope at Mount Vernon, N. H..... 50 in Temple, N. H.... Great degree of religious interest in Buckland, Mass.... A most quiet, healthy revival in Leavenworth, Kan.... Some special interest in Chester, Newton, and Toledo, Iowa.... 80 persons have visited their pastor for religious inquiry at Weymouth, Mass.... With some diffidence the pastor at Yarmouth, Mass., appointed an inquiry meeting and was surprised to find some 50 or 60 present.... At Ashburnham, Mass., after six weeks' continuance, the revival seems to be extending.

— It is currently reported that H. F. Durant, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Boston, is preparing himself for the ministry, and the "Traveller" suggests his name in connection with the vacancy at Park Street church.

— The first set of twelve Morly chapels, to each of which Samuel Morly, M. P., gave $2,500, will be finished this year. He now offers to give $2,500 each for twelve more.

— Dr. E. L. Cleaveland, of New Haven, has died in that city.

SOUTHERN EXPLORATION.—A Rev. Mr. Roy, from his tour of exploration at the south, reports an unrepentant, disloyal feeling on the part of southern christians. The colored people are separating from the white churches. There is great religious destitution. He initiated Congregational enterprises at Chickamauga, Knoxville, Helena, Ark., New Orleans, Savannah, Newbern, and Richmond. The famous Circular church at Charleston, S. C., stands desolate. The house was burned, eighty feet in diameter, cost $74,000. The members are undecided whether to dissolve or try to resuscitate. The deacons expressed the opinion that the church would not be willing to have another minister from the north. The colored members now worship in a mission chapel. The old church in Midway, Ga., still remains Congregational in form. There are some loyal Congregational Methodist churches in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, and several new organizations have been recently effected; a loyal, anti-slavery Independent Presbyterian Church was found in Columbia, Miss., the Presbytery consisting of the male adult members. The pastor has three sons, one of whom is a preacher, one is in the Chicago seminary, and one in Wheaton College. The young men say there are several such churches in South Carolina.

— There is no truth in the statement that Mr. Quint has been called to the pastorate of the Park Street Church in Boston.

Presbyterian.

NEW CHURCHES.—Rev. J. Addison Whittaker has gathered a church of twelve members in Jefferson City, Mo..... In Gillespie, Ill., a Presbyterian Church was organized last month, consisting of thirteen members... On the 17th a N. S. Presbyteian Church was formed at Salamanca, N. Y., the junction of the Atlantic and Great Western and Erie Railroads, consisting of fifteen members.... A new church, N. S., of between 40 and 50 members, has been organized in Chester, Pa..... At Burkesville, Kentucky, there has been a work of grace, and a Presbyterian Church, O. S., has been formed, consisting of twelve members, with two ruling elders.

REVIVALS.—At Elmira, N. Y., nearly 80 have joined the First, and more than 50 the Second Church.... An interesting work in Watkins, N. Y..... Over 60 inquirers at Washington, Pa..... 32 additions to First Church, Brooklyn, N. Y..... At Vineland, N. Y., great interest.... At Waveland, Ind., 18 received.... 30 joined Mercer Street Church, New York..... At Little Falls, N. Y., they are in the midst of a blessed revival.... At Lockport, N. Y., the work is extending.... Not less than 100 have given their hearts to God in the two churches in Lansing, Mich. .... 39 have joined the church in Bloomington, O..... 74 at Gerardstown, W. Va. .... At Williamsport, Pa., the interest prevades all classes.

— The Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, lately under the pastoral care of Rev. A. D. Smith, D. D., has invited Rev. E. W. Hitchcock of Tomkinsville, S. I., to become its pastor.

— The Union Committee, consisting of the Free Church of Scotland, the United Presbyterian, the Reformed Presbyterian, and the English Presbyterian Committees, met in Edinburgh, on December 27th, and had a harmonious and effective meeting. The negotiations are reported to be proceeding hopefully.

— The Old and New School Presbyterians of Colorado have united in a body, to be called the "Presbytery of Colorado." Ministerial and lay-delegates were appointed to both the coming General Assemblies; not with the expectation of appearing as members of those bodies, but for the purpose of setting forth their condition and plans to both bodies.

Miscellaneous.

— Rev. Robert Laird Collier, for two years pastor of the Wabash Avenue Meth-

odist Episcopal Church in Chicago, but since May last, pastor of a Methodist church in New Brunswick, N. J., has returned to Chicago, and accepted the pastorate of the Church of the Messiah (Unitarian), on Wabash Avenue. It is said that he accepts an open pulpit, to preach such doctrines as his judgment or his taste may dictate. The other Unitarian minister in Chicago is named Robert Collyer and was also a Methodist.

— The new and elegant Unitarian church at Montpelier, Vt., was dedicated Jan. 25th. It is wood, will seat 400 persons, and cost $15,000.

— Bishop Wilmer, on January 31st, complied with all the conditions required by the late General Convention in order to his full acceptance and recognition as Bishop of Alabama.

— The Romish Bishop Fitzpatrick of Boston, is dead.

— The Methodists now propose to raise $5,000,000 on their Centenary.

— The fourth anniversary of the Christian Commission was held in Washington, February 11th. The hall of the House of Representatives was crowded. Speaker Colfax took the chair. Geo. H. Stewart, President, made a statement showing that the total receipts of the Commission reached $6,264,000. "Phillips" sung with his usual sweetness and power. Addresses were delivered by Rear Admiral Davis, Rev. Herrick Johnson, Sen. Doolittle, Gen. Augur, Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, and Bishop Simpson. So closes an honored work.

— Thirty-seven per cent. of the present senior class, and thirty-one per cent. of the junior class at Yale College, are engaged in Sunday school work at New Haven.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Local News.

— The "Commercial Gazette" says the receipts of earth oil from the interior are beginning to be of considerable moment. About 16,000 gallons arrived in this city last week from the vicinity of San Buenaventura, gathered at the Stanford Oil Works, and is now in process of refining, by Stanford & Brothers. The same house are also in the receipt of a further invoice of 1,000 gallons, from the Union Mattole Company, Humboldt, which was purchased by them, to arrive, at fifty cents per gallon, in its crude state.

— Gelston, against whom the Grand Jury of Sacramento found sixteen bills of indictment for forgery, escaped from the county jail last Saturday night. Sheriff McClatchy has offered a reward of $250 for his arrest.

— The railroad company and the Pioneer Stage Company have agreed to discontinue running on Sundays, provided the United States Postal Agent for this coast will consent to have the mail lay over for that day.

— A heavy hail shower came off in Stockton on Saturday afternoon, March 10th. The shower lasted fifteen minutes, and the hailstones were fully the size of the largest marrowfat peas.

— In a private letter to a gentleman in Virginia, from Summit City, Excelsior, it is stated that quite a lively shock of an earthquake was felt in that town March 5th, at 6 o'clock, P.M.

— An outrageous robbery was perpetrated near the Middle Yuba River, says the "Gazette," below Moore's Flat, about five o'clock on Monday afternoon of March 5th. Two robbers came to the house of a man named Sherwood, while he was absent at work, and demanded of Mrs. Sherwood what money there was in the house. She denied having any money, upon which they tied her, searched the house and found $550, which they took, together with some provisions and a few other articles. They left Mrs. Sherwood tied, in which position she remained for an hour or two, until her husband returned.

— The San Jose "Patriot" of March 12th, says: "On Saturday evening the wife of Robert Lucas, who resides on Fourth Street, stepped out into the yard to get some wood, leaving two children in the house, one a little girl over two years old, and the other a baby a few months old. On the return of the mother she found the little girl wrapped in flames, her dress having caught fire from the blaze in the chimney. The girl was so badly burned that she expired in great pain at three o'clock on Saturday morning. The mother had the baby in her arms when she returned to the room, and laying the child down hastened to the sufferer and began to strip the burning garments from her. In her agitation the mother threw some of them on to the baby, and the little thing was slightly burned also.

— The Jews of this city have erected two new synagogues. In both of them the arrangement is such that the families sit together in pews, as in our churches. Those who compose one of these societies call themselves "Reformed Hebrews," and have given up looking for a Messiah yet to come.

— It is settled that the Barbacoas mines are a complete fizzle, the whole excitement having been gotten up on the strength of the discovery of a rich pocket in an old and otherwise worked-out placer. The pocket was worked out and there was nothing else left for miners to work at. An old Californian visited the placers on the Isthmus and found them worked out years ago, the natives now averaging no more than twenty-five cents per day.

— Hon. Cornelius Cole, in his remarks before the meeting for the organization of the Pacific Branch of the Freedmen's Aid Commission, said: "The recent war was one of education against ignorance, the unlearned Southerners on the one side and the schooled Northerners on the other. It often occurred in paroling Rebel prisoners that nine-tenths of them could not sign their names, while not one of a thousand of the Union soldiers was equally illiterate. The ignorance on the part of the Southern people was the primary cause of the rebellion. Sherman's army, upon arriving at Savannah, sent 200,000 letters North. Such an educated and intelligent soldiery were never before gathered together on the face of the earth.

— Donald McDonald, who was arrested in Idaho as William Wells, the murderer of Wetzel, in Sacramento, was discharged on Wednesday of last week by Judge McKune. The most conclusive proof was given that the prisoner was not William Wells.

— We have received the first number of the "Free American," published weekly in this city, and edited by Mr. Geo. C. Gorham, well known as one of the most vigorous and able political writers in the State. The paper supports Congress and is full of excellent reading.

— The Western Pacific Railroad Company now advertise, through C. W. Sanger, Esq., their Secretary, in the Stockton "Independent," that they are ready to negotiate for lands granted to them by the Act of Congress.

— The ship Grace Darling is now taking in a cargo of horns, about 10,000 in number; also, 20,000 hides. These horns are being sent to Boston, where they will be converted into combs, buttons, and other articles of every-day use.

— Acting Governor Meagher, of Montana, has called for five hundred citizens of that Territory to fight the hostile bands of Blackfeet Indians now depredating and murdering from Fort Benton to the heads of the Yellow Stone River.

—A dispatch from this city to the Virginia "Enterprise" says: "Good authority states that an order has gone East for the type and presses for a huge first-class morning paper. The project is well backed up, and money will be spent freely on it till it is well established. An editor of the New York "Tribune" will be imported to conduct it.

— There is quite an excitement in the vicinity of Healdsburg on account of some very fine gold prospects, having been discovered a few miles above that place. A small amount sold in this city at $17 an ounce. It is supposed to be worth $19 an ounce. The man took out $60 in three days, with very poor facilities. If properly worked, it is believed the mines will pay. Let Californians look after their own mines before they send their capital to places where the mines are "a little further on."

— A public meeting of the citizens of Boise City and vicinity was held on February 15th, to devise and perfect such measures as may be necessary to procure the passage of an Act of Congress establishing a Branch Mint at that place.

— A letter from La Paz, Mexico, says that there are two Americans in that place who can get no employment, and are actually in a starving condition. It is said that Dr. Murdock, purser of the "John L. Stevens," refused to give them passage to Mazatlan or San Francisco.

— The people of Napa County have rejected, by a vote of two to one, a proposition submitted by an Act of the Legislature to subscribe $10,000 a mile for a proposed railroad running through the Valley. The bill contained many objectionable features. Had it been approved, the county would have virtually built the railroad, and had no control in its management.

— The office of the Treasurer of Mendocino County was boldly entered a few days ago by two armed men and robbed of $2,000 in the presence of the frightened Treasurer.

— A prisoner in the Trinity jail lately escaped by throwing dust in the jailor's eyes as he was about to lock him in his cell. The jailor being blinded by the sudden dash of dust, the rascal dashed out and escaped.

— We are informed that the mail stage between this city and Lincoln, on Friday, met with an accident from high water on the slough south of Bear River, by which the mails were all wet and the Rough and Ready and Johnson's Ranch mails were lost. The stage in crossing became uncoupled and partially submerged. Two sacks of express matter, belonging to Wells, Fargo & Co., were also lost.—*Sac. Union.*

— The Denver "News," of the 17th ult., says that the Overland Stage Line between that place and Salt Lake City is now in splendid condition, the road being well stocked, and careful, gentlemanly drivers all the way through.

— Capt. Schreek asks the Legislature for authority to render the San Joaquin navigable from Stockton to Hill's Ferry, and charge toll for twenty years to reimburse him for his expenditure on the improvements.

— It is said that when C. D. W. Smith, the late Secretary of Idaho Territory, died, he had in his possession about $8,000 in United States funds. This money cannot be found, and the presumption is, that it has been stolen by somebody.

— A bill has been introduced in Congress requiring returns for taxes to be made on the basis of legal tender, a needed measure, from the fact that some sharpers make returns on a specie basis, but pay their taxes in paper.

— A writer in the Alameda "Gazette" urgently desires the enfranchisement of the women of the United States of America. Well, nobody can say that the women of the United States are not good enough to vote.

— Alf. Slocum, the defaulting Treasurer of Boise County, Idaho, has resigned his office, and is now in jail awaiting trial. He is far from being pleased with his new position, and would doubtless be glad to resign it.

— The total gold product of the Pacific Coast since 1861 is set down at $705,000,000.

Telegraphic.

— Mr. Clark, Controller of the Currency, who has his office directly from the Senate, and is not dependent on Secretary McCulloch, has written a letter to the Secretary, charging him with gross misstatements of accounts in his monthly public exhibits. The letter creates a great sensation.... Hon. F. B. Washburne intimated in Congress that General Grant will be a candidate for the Presidency.....The Postoffice Department has closed the mail-letting for the Pacific States. The competition was greater, and the prices are reduced from last year. The following are the most prominent contracts: San Francisco to Sacramento, $18,000—a reduction of $2,000. San Francisco to Stockton, $15,000—a reduction of $5,000. San Juan to Los Angeles, $18,000—a reduction of $6,000. The West Route, from Lincoln to Portland, Oregon, 624 miles, was let to Henry W. Frisbett, for 17,000, the present pay being $22,500. ....In the House, on motion of Mr. Higby, the Pacific Railroad State Bills, granting aid for the construction of a railroad from Folsom to Placerville, and from Placerville to the most feasible point of intersection with the Pacific Railroad in Nevada, was referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.....What is termed the Civil Rights Bill has passed Congress, and is now in the hands of the President.....Colorado has been refused admission to the number of States...,Jared Sparks, the historian, is dead.....$100,000 has been appropriated for the expenses of the Paris Exhibition. ....There are 15,000 persons who have been pardoned under the $20,000 clause.....Secretary Seward assures, officially, the British Minister that any attempt of the Fenians to invade Canada would be promptly suppressed.....There is a rumor that Russell has asked the Queen to relieve him from the Cabinet.....Over 200 Quakers are emigrating from North Carolina to Indiana, to escape persecution.....McCormick, of Arizona, has been appointed Governor of Idaho Territory.....The Loan Bill has been defeated in Congress; a triumph of Clark over McCulloch.....Parson Brownlow has come out strongly against the President's reconstruction policy.....Pennsylvania Republicans have nominated John W. Geary as their candidate for Governor.....In a speech to a Kentucky delegation, the President stated that he had taken a stand and would not budge.....There is a great Fenian scare in Canada. Thirty thousand volunteers have been enrolled.....Gen. Morton's health is still in a critical condition.

Miscellaneous.

— A house worth $75,000 on Harrison Avenue, St. Louis, the property of D. Nicholson, has been presented to Gen. Sherman, and a balance of $5,000 placed to his credit in bank by a committee of subscribers to the fund, which was raised last August.

— Wm. B. Astor owns 1,800 houses in New York, and is charged with the responsibility of the recent large advance in rents. One little house which, two years ago, he rented for $800, was put at $1,500 last year, and this year he charges $2,500. But then, poor man, he needs the money.

— There have been eleven boiler explosions within the past month, 493 persons being killed. Carelessness caused most of them.

— The Directors of the New York Central Railroad have resolved that the Sleeping Car Company shall hereafter pay forty per cent. of their gross receipts for the transportation and privileges which heretofore they have enjoyed free of cost.

— A member from Pennsylvania got off a good joke on the Bancroft oration. Some one asked him how he liked it. "Very well," was his reply, "only there wasn't very much of Lincoln in it; it was good history—what there was of eulogy was good. But I didn't like the receipt for his lodging and board at the end." "What do you mean by that?" "Why, Bancroft, in closing, lugged in a paragraph approving of the President's reconstruction policy, and it is so out of place that I suppose it was done to pay the President for his board and lodging while here, and as it saves him from going to Willard's, I don't know as any one can blame him!"

— The New York Assembly sat up with the health bill for New York City, providing for a board of health commissioners to care for the sanitary condition of the city, and finally passed it by a vote of 83 to 34. The bill had previously passed the Senate.

— The controversy in the church of Dr. Sunderland in regard to letting Fred. Douglass speak there is very warm, and likely to lead to a division of the church.

— A New York gentleman of ample means has purchased the government buildings located on Lookout Mountain for the purpose of establishing a seat of learning there.

— A petition ninety feet long, signed by six thousand five hundred citizens of Philadelphia, favoring Sunday cars running, has been laid before the Pennsylvania Legislature.

— The Richmond "Whig" estimates that as many as fifty thousand young men from the Southern States have settled themselves in New York City to seek their fortunes.

— The British government has issued another proclamation, offering £2,300 for the arrest of Stephens, the Fenian Head Center, and a seizure of fifty rifles and bayonets has been made at Dundalk.

— The days of petroleum speculation are ended. The high prices of labor and materials and the low price of the oil have used up all the margins, and the profits are among the things that were.

— The fruits of the late meeting of the national association of School Superintendents are already evident in the introduction of a bill into the House to establish a national bureau of education and the appointment of a select committee upon it.

— A plan for the enlargement and reconstruction of the Congregational Board of Publication, drafted by Rev. Sereno D. Clark, of Brighton, was presented to the executive committee at the quarterly meeting February 7, and harmoniously adopted.

— The Pennsylvania Legislature has appropriated $500,000 for the relief of the citizens of Chambersburg, who suffered losses from the rebel raid in October, 1862, and the House has passed a bill imposing a tax upon banks and corporations, and releasing all real estate from taxation for State purposes.

— The Maryland Legislature has adjourned after indorsing President Johnson, but refusing to indorse Secretary Seward and the Monroe Doctrine. The attempt to amend or repeal the registration laws was unsuccessful, though the Legislature enfranchised its sixteen members disqualified to vote under the operation of the law.

— The lower branch of the Ohio Legislature has passed a bill by a large majority making eight hours a legal day's work, and a bill providing for the permanent location of the Capital at Buckhannon has passed the West Virginia House of Representatives.

— The Nebraska Legislature has adjourned after indorsing the President's administration, passing bills for the geological survey of the Territory, making a liberal provision to induce immigration, and framing a State Constitution to be presented to the people June 2d, when an election for State officers will also be held.

— New Mexico is looking to admission into the Union as a State, and has ordered a State Convention to form a Constitution, to meet on the first Monday in March. Before adjourning, the Legislature repealed the odious free negro law, and amended the peon law, making servitude under it entirely voluntary.

— The Territorial Legislature of Colorado has passed a joint resolution, by a two-thirds vote, asking Congress for admission into the Union.

— A letter has been received by the President, from a boy in Michigan, saying, "I want to ask a small favor from your Excellency. When you hang Jeff Davis, please send me his glass eye for a marble, for there aint a Union boy in Michigan better entitled to it; * * and I will remain your affectionate friend."

— A glove company at Naugatuck, Connecticut, have declared a dividend of three hundred per cent. for the last year.

— The Travelers' Insurance Company, at Hartford, received $60,000 during January, and paid out $20,000. The stock sells quickly now at $212 per share of $100.

MARRIED.

In this city, March 15th, by Jas. C. Pennie, Justice of the Peace, E. T. Thurston to Rosa Hall.

In this city, March 10th, by Rev. Donald McLaren, Dr. E. B. Bingham, U. S. Navy, to Hannah M. Potts.

In this city, March 11th, by Rev. John B. Hill, Edwin A. Stevens to Elizabeth H. Hayes, all of San Francisco.

In Oakland, March 11th, Edward Lefort to Lise Ennis.

Near Healdsburg, March 4th, A. J. Wyckoff to Minerva Tuttle.

In Grass Valley, March 10th, Adomo B. Young to L. J. Middleton.

In Sacramento, March 8th, Samuel Blair to Christina Brewster.

In Sacramento, March 8th, Jacob V. Lewis to Ellen Clara Todd.

DIED.

In this city, March 15th, at 11½ P.M., Harlow S. Love, aged 51 years.

In this city, March 16th, George Frederick Lyle, native of East Machias, Maine, youngest son of J. B. and A. E. Lyle, aged 20 years and 9 months.

☞ New York and Maine papers please copy.

In Petaluma, March 13th, Herbert Lincoln McNear, son of John A. and the late Clara McNear, aged 5 months.

"List! father, brothers, list!
A harp to him is given,
And as he sweeps the strings,
'Tis heard all over Heaven!"

God sent the jewel to brighten their home for a short season, then set the star in His own bright throne to all eternity.

In this city, March 11th, Mrs. Anna A. Russel, aged 55 years.

San Francisco Jobbing Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY DODGE BROS. & CO., Wholesale Provision Merchants, 406 Front street.

Flour, extra, ℘ bbl.	6 75 @ 7 00
Do Superfine	6 25 @ 6 50
Corn Meal, ℘ 100 lb	2 50 @ 2 75
Wheat (new), ℘ 100 lb	2 10 @ 2 25
Oats, choice, ℘ 100 lb	1 90 @ 2 00
Barley, ℘ 100 lb	1 00 @ 1 10
Beans, ℘ lb	— 3½@— 6
Potatoes, ℘ lb	— 1 @— 1¼
Hay, ℘ ton	12 00 @18 00
Live Oak Wood, ℘ cord	7 — @ 8 00
Beef, extra, dressed, ℘ lb	— 8 @— —
Sheep, dressed, ℘ lb	— 10 @— —
Lamb, dressed, ℘ lb	— 8 @— —
Veal	— 8 @— 8½
Hogs, on foot, ℘ lb	— 8½@— —
Hogs, dressed, ℘ lb	— 12½@— —
Groceries, Etc.	
Sugar, crushed, ℘ lb	— 16½@— 16¾
Do China, ℘ lb	— 10½@— 11¼
Coffee, Costa Rica, ℘ lb	— 24 @— 25
Do Rio, ℘ lb	— 24 @— 25
Tea, Japan, ℘ lb	— 90 @—120
Do Green ℘ lb	— 50 @— 85
Carolina Rice, ℘ lb	— 10 @— —
China Rice, ℘ lb	— 6½@— 8½
Coal Oil, ℘ gall	— 100@—
Candles, ℘ lb	— 23 @— 26½
Ranch Butter, ℘ lb	— 40 @—
Isthmus do ℘ lb	— 40 @—
Cheese, California, ℘ lb	— 18 @— 20
Eggs, ℘ doz	— 32½@—
Lard, ℘ lb	— 20 @— 21
Ham and Bacon ℘ lb	— 21 @— 22
Shoulders, ℘ lb	— 15 @— 16

AN ARTICLE OF TRUE MERIT.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for Throat Diseases and Coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit, which cannot be said of many other preparations in the market, which are really but weak imitations of the genuine Troches.

☞ Go and see Bradley & Rulofson's new style Patent Enameled Card Picture, 429 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. *

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

HAVING A DIRECT INFLUENCE TO THE PARTS, GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,

TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCESS.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The *Troches* are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than any other articles.

OBTAIN only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.

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STEEL CUTTER-BAR,

Can be changed from a REAPER TO A MOWER in 10 minutes; cuts 6 and 6½ feet swath, within one inch or two feet from the ground; will cut 18 to 20 acres per day. Can be used with two or more horses. Will work on SIDE HILLS, where *other Machines will not*. They are easier to get the grain off than any other Machine, leaving it out of the way of the Reaper. The

GIANT REAPER

cuts a SEVEN-FOOT SWATH; will cut 30 acres per day.

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ALSO,

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Russell's, Massillion, and Sweepstake,

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Wire Horse-Rakes, on Wheels;
Revolving " all sizes;
Portable Power Hay-Presses,

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AND DEALERS IN

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SOUTHWEST CORNER

Montgomery and California Streets.

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

Capital Stock, $300,000.

Losses paid in United States Gold Coin.

This Company Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings and all kinds of Buildings, and on Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels and their Cargoes, while in port, on as reasonable terms as any FIRST-CLASS Company.

CHRISTIAN CHRISTIANSEN, President.
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The Most Liberal Company in the United States,

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All its Policies are incontestible after seven years from any cause, Suicide, etc.

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THIRTY DAYS' GRACE

ALLOWED ON ALL RENEWAL PAYMENTS, AND

THE POLICY HELD IN FULL FORCE.

NO EXTRA CHARGE

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The Eastern States, Europe, Sandwich Islands, or on the Pacific Coast,

Anywhere between Mazatlan and Russian Possessions.

NO EXTRA CHARGE

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POLICIES ON THE ENDOWMENT PLAN are a SPECIALITY with this Company, by which a party will receive the full amount insured on attaining any specified age, and if death occurs sooner, the full amount will be paid to the legal heirs

POLICIES ISSUED ON EVERY PLAN USED BY OTHER COMPANIES AND ON MORE FAVORABLE TERMS.

J. A. EATON & CO.,

Managers of the Pacific Branch.

SAMUEL PILLSBURY, Local Agent.

CHAS. B. TOWLE, Solicitor.

mh8-istf

WE ARE NOW OFFERING

OUR IMMENSE STOCK

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Fine Custom-Made Clothing,

—AND—

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AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.

OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING CONSISTS OF

ALL THE LATEST STYLES,

BOTH OF MATERIAL AND FINISH.

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Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Blankets, etc.

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

J. R. MEAD & CO.,

mh15tf Cor. Washington and Sansome Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO INSURANCE COMPANY,

Incorporated in March, 1861.

Capital and Surplus............$250,000.

ALL PAID UP IN CASH.

PROPERTY INSURED AGAINST Loss or Damage by Fire at Lowest Current Rates, and Losses paid in Gold.

Premiums received by this Company for Fire Insurance, are not sent to Eastern States nor to Europe, to enrich Stockholders there, but are accumulated for additional Security, to the Capital for the payment of Losses.

By Insuring in this Company, Home Enterprise is encouraged, and Local Insurance Capital is Increased.

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In Donohue, Kelly & Co.'s New Building, southeast corner of Sacramento

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E. BIGELOW Agent. Ja 7

Manhattan Fire Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital and Surplus........$750,000
Deposit in San Francisco........ 75,000

Columbia Fire Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital and Surplus........$500,000
Deposit in San Francisco........ 75,000

The above mentioned, well-known and responsible Companies having complied with the law enacted at the last session of the Legislature, and deposited with Messrs, DONOHOE, RALSTON & CO.,

$75,000 Each,

As additional security to Policy holders, will continue to Insure

BUILDINGS,
MERCHANDISE,
FURNITURE,

And other property in California, Oregon, and Nevada Territory, against Loss or Damage by Fire, upon the most favorable terms.

All Losses promptly paid in United States Gold Coin.

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sept21-istf

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UNION INSURANCE COMPANY,

—OF—

San Francisco, Cal.

Nos. 416 and 418 California Street,

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

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This Company insures against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and also against MARINE and INLAND NAVIGATION risks, on liberal terms.

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CALEB T. FAY, President.
CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary.
GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, Marine Director. an25-istf

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PACIFIC INSURANCE CO.

In compliance with the Act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An Act concerning Corporations," passed April 22d, 1850, the Pacific Insurance Company, of San Francisco, makes the following Annual Report:

I.—The amount of the Capital Stock of this Company, is SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and paid in GOLD........$750,000.

II.—The amount of the Assets is ONE MILLION and FIFTY-ONE THOUSAND, FOUR HUNDRED and TWENTY DOLLARS and THIRTY-SEVEN CENTS..................$1,051,420 37

III.—THE Company has NO DEBTS.

IV.—The amount of insurance effected during the year, and which remained in force December 31st, 1865: Fire..................$12,973,949
Marine.................. 484,408

This Company commenced underwriting Marine Risks August 1st, 1865.

V.—This Company insures against the following risks, viz.: BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, RENTS, LEASEHOLDS, VESSELS IN PORT, and THEIR CARGOES, and OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY, AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

Also, on CARGOES, TREASURE, COMMISSIONS, PROFITS, and WAR RISKS, and ON ALL MARINE and INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS, TO AND FROM ALL PORTS IN THE WORLD.

VI.—This Company will take on any FIRST-CLASS RISK, not to exceed $75,000 (the limit fixed by law), and on all large risks, will reinsure to an extent consistent with PRUDENCE in other RESPONSIBLE COMPANIES.

J. HUNT, President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary.

San Francisco, January 18th, 1866.

William Alvord,	L. B. Benchley,
Alex. Weill,	Moses Heller.
Abm. Seligman,	William Scholle,
Anson G. Stiles,	Louis McLane,
John G. Bray,	Oliver Eldridge,
A. Hayward,	A. B. Forbes,
D. W. C. Rice,	J. G. Kellogg,
C. Meyer,	G. W. Bell,
D. J. Oliver,	Chas. Mayne,
Alpheus Bull,	Lloyd Tevis,
W. C. Ralston,	T. L. Barker,
John Wightman,	James De Fremery,
L. Sachs,	William Sherman,
Frederick Billings,	John O. Earl,
S. M. Wilson,	Alfred Borel,
Morton Cheesman,	G. T. Lawton,
William Hooper,	E. L. Goldstein,
John B. Newton,	Moses Ellis,
Edward Martin,	P. L. Weaver,
D. O. Mills,	David Stern.
H. Haussmann.	

State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss. On this nineteenth day of January, A.D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six, personally appeared before me, H. S. Homans, a Notary Public, in and for said City and County, and therein residing, duly commissioned and sworn, A. J. Ralston, who, being duly sworn, did depose and say, that he is the Secretary of the Pacific Insurance Company, and that the statements contained in the foregoing Report of the Pacific Insurance Company are true, full and correct.

A. J. RALSTON.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 19th day of January, A.D. 1866.

jan25-istf H. S. HOMANS, Notary Public.

Incorporated Feb. 23d, 1861.
Re-incorporated July 28th, 1864.
(UNDER THE STATUTES OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA)

Marine and Fire Insurance.

—THE—

CALIFORNIA INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital - - $200,000.

Office, 318 California Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CONTINUE TO ISSUE POLICIES AGAINST

MARINE RISKS

—ON—

Hulls, Cargoes, Freights, Commissions, and Profits.

Also, Against

Loss or Damage by Fire,

—ON—

Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, etc.

In sums not exceeding $20,000 on any one Risk.

All Losses payable in U. S. Gold Coin.

ALBERT MILLER, Pres.
C. T. HOPKINS, Secy'. L. STEVENS, Vice Pres.
mh23-tf

BIGELOW & BROTHER,

General Insurance Agents,

FIRE, MARINE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

Capital Represented, $15,000,000!

CALIFORNIA DEPOSIT, $525,000.

OFFICE:

N. W. cor. Montgomery and Sacramento sts.

Home Insurance Co., N. Y.... $3,400,000
Hartford Insurance Co. Hartford.................... 1,500,000
Security Insurance Co., N. Y.. 2,000,000
Phenix Insurance Co., N. Y.... 1,000,000
Arctic Insurance Co., N. Y.... 600,000
Washington Insurance Co..... 600,000
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Hartford.

☞ Policies issued on Freights, Cargoes and Treasure, to and from all parts of the World. Also, Voyage War Risks taken on Hulls. Particular Average covered on imperishable Merchandise.

Losses payable in United States Gold Coin.

BIGELOW & BRO.,

AGENTS,

N. W. Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets. [mh2-tf]

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CALIFORNIA STREET

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Having the LARGEST and FINEST stock of FURNITURE and BEDDING on this Coast, offers any portion of the same for a short time at

Eastern Gold Cost!

Having much better facilities than any other house, parties about to purchase will find it greatly to their advantage to examine THIS STOCK BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.

10,000 cases Goods packed suitable for home and distant markets, to which the attention of the TRADE IS INVITED.

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505 Front Street, and 647 Clay Street,

Are offering a complete assortment of Groceries at Lowest rates. Quality guaranteed.

Goods delivered at any point within the city limits mh9

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Through Line to New York,

Carrying the United States Mail



LEAVE FOLSOM STREET WHARF, at 11 o'clock, A.M., on the 10th, 19th, and 30th of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on Saturday preceding,) for PANAMA, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.

Steamer leaving San Francisco on the 10th, touches at Manzanillo. All touch at Acapulco.

Departure of the 19th, connects with the French Transatlantic Co's steamer for St. Nazaire, and English steamer for South America.

Departure of the 10th connects with English steamer for Southampton, and steamer running to Guayaquil, touching at Tumaco, the port of the new mines, and P. R. R. Co's steamer for Central America.

The following steamships will be dispatched on dates as given below:

March 30th, CONSTITUTION, Capt. F. R. Baby, connecting with the HENRY CHAUNCY, Capt. Gray.

Cabin passengers berthed through. Baggage checked through—100 pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced Surgeon on board. Medicine and attendance free.

☞ These Steamers will positively sail at 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to have their baggage on board before 10 o'clock, A.M.

For Merchandise and Freight, apply to Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & CO.

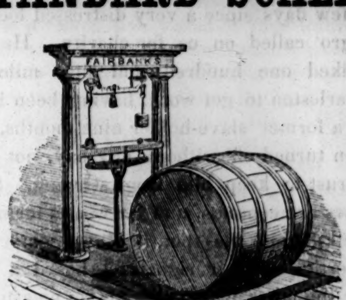
For passage, and all other information, apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s office, corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

OLIVER ELDRIDGE, Agent.

mh1

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STANDARD SCALES



Of all Capacities and Dimensions.

ADJUSTED TO THE

UNITED STATES,

Chinese and Spanish Weight,

AND

WARRANTED CORRECT and DURABLE.

Over one hundred Modifications

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For more than thirty years, throughout the United States.

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feb8-is3m

Best Collections Instrumental Music.

FOR THE PIANOFORTE
Home Circle. 2 vls. each, Bds, $2 50; Cloth..$3 00

FOR THE ORGAN
Battiste's 50 Pieces, $3 50; Organ Gems...... 2 50

FOR THE FLUTE
One Hundred Operatic Airs.................. 75

FOR THE VIOLIN
Excelsior Collection, 75c. Pleyel's Duets.... 75

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The Union Collection........................ 75

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Winner's Flute and Piano Duets.............. 75

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Winner's Excelsior Collection............... 75

FOR BRASS BANDS
Ditson's Band Music, on Cards, 48 Nos; pr No 1 00

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The New Germania. By Burditt............. 1 75

FOR CABINET ORGAN, MELODEON, HARP, GUITAR, VIOLONCELLO, CONCERTINA, DULCIMER, FIFE, DRUM, CLARINET, FLAGEOLET, BUGLE, CORNOPEAN, POST HORN, SAX HORN, AND CORNET, a good variety of Music will be found in Instruction Books for each instrument, published by us, a list a list of which will be sent on application.

OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
Publishers, Boston.

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feb15-istf

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AND

SABBATH-SCHOOL BOOKS.

We desire to call the attention of Clergymen, and others interested in religious subjects to our

LARGE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK

of all the

STANDARD Religious & Theological Works

OF THE DAY.

To which we are adding, as fast as published, all the

NEW PUBLICATIONS

as issued from presses of the various Eastern publishers

OUR STOCK OF SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS

IS THE LARGEST IN THE CITY,

AND EMBRACES THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY; AMERICAN S. S. UNION; PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL S. S. UNION; METHODIST BOOK CONCERN, New York; ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS; HENRY HOYT; SHELDON & CO; RANDOLPH, and others.

—ALSO—

Question Books, Catechisms, School Cards, etc

To which we invite the attention of PASTORS, SUPERINTENDENTS and SABBATH-SCHOOL TEACHERS.

We have on hand

A large and well selected Stock of STANDARD and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

in the various departments of Literature, to which we invite the attention of all who wish to purchase LIBRARY BOOKS. We have also for sale, a complete assortment of all the SCHOOL and COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS in use throughout the State; also GLOBES MAPS, SCHOOL CHARTS, SCHOOL RECORDS, DIARIES and BLANKS, SCHOOL MUSIC BOOKS, CHURCH MUSIC BOOKS, etc., etc., etc.

All orders by mail promptly attended to, and filled at the lowest prices.

A. ROMAN & CO.

Booksellers, Publishers, and Importers,

417 and 419 Montgomery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

mh1-is4m

Lord is fair; He is a just God, and there is no unrighteousness in Him. We've got a debt to pay, and we must do it, or there'll be another reck'nin' time."

Here Eddie came in, all glowing with his run over the field, where he had been in pursuit of Bossy and the chickens.

"Why, Mrs. Lynde," said he, "they're real handsome, just like Jetty."

"Yes, I take a sight o' comfort feedin' 'em, they're so kind o' trustin', such likely little creeturs; I hope there won't nothin happen to 'em, 'cause you know, Eddie, what I told you; it's only a drop in the bucket, I know, but 'every little helps.' I must read you Jenny's letter and let you hear the good news; there's nothin' so good as bein' sure you're doin' the good you're tryin'."

In a little stand, sacred to the good woman's Bible and hymn-book, was laid this precious letter. As she opened it, "there's a good many things," she said, "to father and me, and I should be foolish to read 'em; they're cream to me, but they wouldn't be nothin' but skim-milk to you; you want some facts."

Looking along down the page and turning over, she began:

"'Dear Mother, I cannot tell you how much your words of faith and hope comforted me and soothed me. There is so much to discourage, so much to provoke. A few days since a very distressed looking negro called on us for charity. He had walked one hundred and fifty miles to Charleston to get work, having been hired by a former slave-holder nine months, and then turned off without any pay, not even a crust to keep him from starving. Such cases are common, and far worse, for many are killed on the spot, if they attempt any assertion of their rights. I heard a lady say the other day, "There is no pleasure in life, now the niggers are free." Poor creatures, they are free and not free. Contraband teachers are, of course, in bad repute. We are slandered and insulted. If all wishes were granted, we should be torn by wild beasts, drowned in the midst of the sea, or hung to the first sour apple tree. But, thanks to kind hearts, these poor stragglers find in this Asylum a true home. Through the grand old halls ring the echoes of the little darkies, as they sing,

"John Brown's body lies a mouldering in the grave,
While his soul goes marching on."

Don't forget to tell Master Eddie that those little *proteges* of his sing like meadow-larks and are so happy. They think he is some great Yankee prince or president, for they make no distinction. I tell them he is President of a "mine," and loves them so much he give all his money for their sakes. Last night I went to see their mother. She is very feeble; was badly injured several years ago, when her master's house was burned. It would take too long to tell the story, but in saving his little grand-child, she was badly burned and almost killed. She was rewarded with the greatest kindness, but the family are all broken up and she left helpless. Her husband was killed at Fort Wagner. I thought there might be a possibility of the family's return, and inquired the name.

"Lathrop, Col. Lathrop; never was a better massa; him berry kind, but him heart too full; him have too many things to consider; dark times for massa."

"What was the child's name?" I asked.

"Carrie Edmonds," she said, "and I loved dat ar child: couldn't love her no better; never goes to sleep now 'dout prayin' de good Lord bress dat ar chile."

[*Conclusion next week.*]

The Fear of the Lord.

A Universalist minister was once relating for his little son's pleasure the story of "The Babes in the Wood," when the boy asked what became of the poor little children.

"They went to Heaven," was the answer.

"And what became of their wicked old uncle?"

"He went to Heaven, too."

"But, father," he asked, with a child's anxiety, "won't he kill them again?"

This simple and most natural query proved one of God's chosen arrows to the man's heart and swept away at a breath whole volumes of sophistry with which he had fortified his belief. He was led into the true light, and labored long as a faithful preacher of God's whole truth. Surely no doctrine was ever taught which tends more directly to throw off that "fear of the Lord which is the beginning of wisdom," and which, through all our years, if we have been well instructed in it, proves such a powerful restraint to evil-doing.

☞ "Dear me," said Mrs. Partington to Ike the other day, as she was reading the paper, "what an excoriating circumstance, poor, dear man! I suppose it was wind on the stomach did it. Dr. Bellows' bust." Ike at once seized the paper and found the paragraph, so alarmingly headed, referred to a marble bust of the reverend gentleman on view at a statuary.

☞ Bad luck is simply a man with his hands in his breeches pockets and a pipe in his mouth, looking on to see how it will come out. Good luck is a man of pluck to meet difficulties, his sleeves rolled up, working to make it come out right.

☞ The tears we shed for those we love are the streams which water the garden of the heart, and without them it would be dry and barren and the gentle flowers of affection would perish.

☞ Bad men are never completely happy, although possessed of everything this world can bestow; and good men are never completely miserable, although deprived of everything the world can take away.

☞ It is a good sign to see the color of health on a man's face. It is a bad sign to see it all concentrated on his nose.

☞ By education men become easy to lead, but difficult to drive; easy to govern, but difficult to enslave.

☞ Yield not to misfortunes, but meet them with fortitude.

Literary Notices.

The Rev. B. C. Lippincott, A. M., Portland, Oregon, announces his purpose soon "to publish a volume of sermons from the representative men of the different Evangelical churches on this coast; entitled 'The Pacific Pulpit.'"

It is probable that he will bring out an interesting and profitable volume to the reader. Whether it will be profitable to the publisher, or not, is a different matter.

The Ordinance of Praise, or an argument in favor of the exclusive use of the book of Psalms in singing praises to God. By J. Claybaugh, D. D. This is a tract published by the United Presbyterian Board of Publication. For us it is no argument, for while it shows that the "Psalms" are appropriate to be sung, it does not show that "hymns and spiritual songs" are not appropriate also.

The *Congregational Quarterly* for January is late but welcome. Who can do without it? It contains a beautiful likeness and sketch of Samuel Fisk, ("Dunn Browne"). The statistics of all the Congregational churches in America, take up a large part of the pamphlet.

THE FARM.

How to Hold Sheep for Shearing.

Throw the right arm over the sheep, and grasping the brisket with the hand, raise it from the floor; remove all litter from the feet; then with the left hand take hold of one hind leg above the gambrel joint, and place the sheep carefully on the mattress, in a sitting posture, resting against the shearer. Raise the fore-legs putting them under the left arm, and shear the brisket downward, dividing the wool in the middle, as it is sheared. Then elevate the head and shear the under jaw, and a narrow strip along the underside of the neck to the brisket. Now, stand in front of the sheep, and begin at its foretop, and continue to shear from right to left, until the neck is sheared. Then, step behind the sheep, letting it lean against your knees, and shear the forelegs. Now, drop on one knee, before the sheep, and let its body rest against your other leg until you have sheared one side, and one hind leg. Then change your position by resting on the other knee, while the position of the sheep is reversed, and shear the other side. Some shearers prefer to shear directly around the body of the sheep, and finish at the tail. Both ways have their advocates among good shearers, and beginners may adopt the one that suits them best.

The shears should always be placed flat against the side of the sheep, so that the points and heels of the blade will cut equally close to the skin. Never push the wool back, or take hold of it with the other hand while shearing, as you cannot shear so evenly, and will be more liable to cut the sheep. The shearer may often use one hand to advantage in crowding or drawing the skin in such a manner as to make a smooth surface where the shears are about to cut. Every shearer should have two pairs of shears; one to cut the hard, gritty locks, and another for shearing the clean wool. Some shearers can shear more advantageously and easier by having a table about eighteen inches high covered with a mattress. Beginners should imitate the manipulations of expert shearers, and observe closely how they hold their sheep, their shears, etc.

Thinning Corn in the Hills.

Thinning should always be done as soon as practicable after the corn has come up. This is usually done at the first hoeing, but should be delayed till danger from the grub, or cut-worm, is over. Unless careful laborers are employed, many hills will be neglected. Superfluous stalks may be removed at any convenient time, even in lowery weather, when the soil is too wet to be worked with cultivators or hoes. The best manner of doing this is to cut them off close to the ground, with a sharp knife, and drop them near the standing corn. The stalks should be removed from the middle of the hill, that the remaining plants may stand as far from each other as possible; the farther they stand apart the larger the ears will grow. When the stalks are pulled up, they will often loosen and break the roots of those that are left, but, if cut off as directed, the roots soon die. If care be not exercised in dropping only a proper number of kernels in a hill, much labor will be required to thin out a large field. Still it is better to do so than to allow five or six stalks to grow where there should be only three, or at most four. There will be more and better grain on four stalks than on a larger number.

Select Recipes.

TOMATO CATSUP.—Scald the tomatoes, and strain through a sieve. To one gallon, add two tablespoonsful of salt, two of pepper, two of cinnamon, two of allspice, one of cloves, one of mustard, and a pound and a half of sugar. Then boil several hours; when thick, add one quart of vinegar.

BRIER'S ICE CREAM OR CUSTARD.—Three pints of sweet milk, one of cream, six eggs, three tablespoonsful of flour. Rub the flour and eggs together, adding them to the milk when it is scalding hot. Sweeten very sweet, and flavor to taste with vanilla or lemon, or fresh peach leaves.

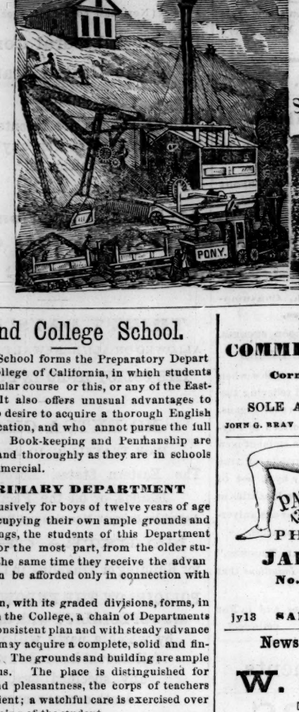
WHIP SYLLABUB.—One pint of thin sweet cream, one wine-glass of wine, two spoonsful of lemon extract, the white of one egg. Sweeten with pulverized sugar and beat to a foam.

VANITY.—Pie-crust, wet with the white of one egg. Roll very thin, fry in lard, and grate white sugar over.

APPLE JELLY.—Twelve large apples to one quart of water. Boil until soft, then strain, and add to one pint of juice one pound of sugar. Boil thirty minutes.

HOW TO FRESHEN SALT BUTTER.—Churn the butter with new milk, in the proportion of a pound of butter to a quart of milk. Treat the butter in all respects as if it was fresh. Bad butter may be improved greatly by dissolving it thoroughly in hot water. Let it cool, then skim it off and churn again, adding a small quantity of good salt and sugar. The water should be merely hot enough to melt the butter, or it will become oily.—*Rural New Yorker.*

ST. CHARLES CORN BREAD.—Beat two eggs very light; mix with them one quart of Indian meal and one pint of sour milk or buttermilk. Then one tablespoonful of melted butter, and a teaspoonful of saleratus, well dissolved, immediately before baking. Beat hard and bake quick.



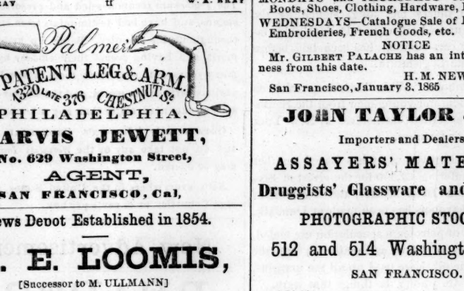
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THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT

is a school exclusively for boys of twelve years of age and under. Occupying their own ample grounds and separate buildings, the students of this Department are separated, for the most part, from the older students, while at the same time they receive the advantages which can be afforded only in connection with large schools.

The Institution, with its graded divisions, forms, in connection with the College, a chain of Departments where, upon a consistent plan and with steady advancement, students may acquire a complete, solid and finished education. The grounds and building are ample and commodious. The place is distinguished for healthfulness and pleasantness, the corps of teachers is large and efficient; a watchful care is exercised over the entire well-being of the student.

The school is divided into two sessions of twenty-one weeks each; the summer session commencing on the 1st of August, and the winter session on the 15th of January. The summer vacation is six weeks; the winter vacation, four weeks.

The expenses for board, washing and tuition, in the Academic, Intermediate and Primary Departments respectively, are $35, $33, and $30, per month, and for day-scholars, $6, $5 and $4. There are no extra charges, except for Instrumental Music, Drawing and Painting.

Catalogues and circulars, containing further information, may be obtained by addressing

REV. I. H. BRAYTON,
Oakland.

may25-3m

PACIFIC FEMALE COLLEGE, OAKLAND.

The next term of this Institution, will commence on

Wednesday, the 3d of January, 1866.

Catalogues containing information, can be had on application to

E. B. WALSWORTH,
at Oakland.

dec28-tf

OAKLAND SEMINARY,

—FOR—

YOUNG LADIES.

The eigth year of this Institution commenced on January 9th, 1866. Catalogues, containing full information, can be obtained at the Seminary, or at the principal bookstores in San Francisco.

Mrs. G. M. BLAKE, Principal, Oakland.

jan11-tf

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY

BENICIA.

The second session of the Fourteenth Year of this well-known Institution, will commence on WEDNESDAY, January 10th, 1866, and close on Thursday, June 7th.

Catalogues, containing full information may be obtained at the principal Book Stores in San Francisco, or at the Seminary.

Rev. C. T. MILLS, PRINCIPAL.

dec7-1stf

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The London Quarterly Review (Conservative)
The Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
The Westminster Review (Radical.)
The North British Review (Free-Church.)

AND

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory.)

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers, is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late CIVIL WAR, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability, and the different standpoints from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage, by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

TERMS for 1866.

For any one of the Reviews	$4 00	per annum.
For any two of the Reviews	7 00	"
For any three of the Reviews	10 00	"
For all four of the Reviews	12 00	"
For Blackwood's Magazine	4 00	"
For Blackwood and one Review	7 00	"
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews	10 00	"
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13 00	"
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15 00	"

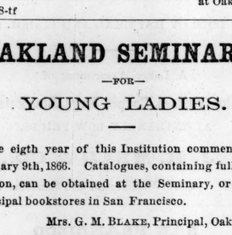
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A discount of TWENTY PER CENT will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent TO ONE ADDRESS for $12 80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48 00, and so on.

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424 Sansome street, San Francisco.

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New York Journals.

PER ANNUM.

N Y Herald, (California edition) $4; N Y Weekly Herald, $4; N Y Weekly Tribune, $4; N Y Weekly Times, $4; N Y Weekly World, $4; N Y Weekly News, $4; N Y Weekly Day Book, $4; N Y Weekly Albion, $5 50; N Y Weekly Ledger, $4; N Y Sunday Dispatch, $4; N Y Sunday Mercury, $4; N Y Sunday Times, $4; N Y Sunday Atlas, $4; N Y Leader, $4; N Y Harper's Weekly, $4; N Y Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, $4; N Y Leslie's Illustrated Zeitung, (German.) $4; N Y Illustrated Zeitung, (German.) $4; N Y Independent, $4; N Y Scientific American $4; N Y Home Journal, $4; N Y New Nation, $4; N Y Journal of Commerce, $4; N Y Post, $4; N Y Express, $4; N Y Scotch American Journal, $4; N Y Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, $5; N Y Weekly, $4; N Y Polic Gazette, $4; N Y Clipper, $4; N Y Mercury, $4; N Y Rural New Yorker, $4; N Y Irish American, $4; N Y Tablet, $4; N Y Metropolitan Record, $4.

Boston Journals.

PER ANNUM.

Boston Journal, $4; Boston Transcript, $4; Boston Waverly Magazine, $5 50; Boston True Flag, $4; Boston Evening Gazette, $4; Boston Post and Statesman, $4; Boston Banner of Light, $4; Boston Littell's Living Age, $8; Boston Literary Companion, $4; Boston Flag of Our Union, $4. Boston Wide World, $4; Boston American Union, $4.

Philadelphia Journals.

PER ANNUM.

Philadelphia Forney's War Press, $4; Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, $4; Philadelphia Sunday Mercury, $4; Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch, $4; Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper, $4.

Miscellaneous Papers.

PER ANNUM.

Baltimore Sun, $4; Baltimore Clipper, $4; Providence Journal, $4; Portland Transcript, $4; Portland Advertiser, $4; Portland Press, $4; St Louis Republican, $4; Missouri Democrat, $4; Chicago Journal, $4; Louisville Journal, $4; Cincinnati Commercial, $4; Cincinnati Times, $4; Cincinnati Tribune, $4; New Bedford Mercury, $4; Boston Shipping List, $7 50; Forney's Daily Press, $4; Newport Mercury, $4; Detroit Free Press, $4.

San Francisco Papers.

PER ANNUM.

San Francisco Weekly Bulletin, $5; San Francisco Alta California, $5; San Francisco Californian, $5; San Francisco American Flag, $5; San Francisco Argus, $8; San Francisco Golden Era, $4; San Francisco Sunday Mercury, $4; San Francisco Scientific and Mining Press, $5; San Francisco California Spirit of the Times, $5; San Francisco Irish News, $5; Sacramento Weekly Union, $5.

Monthly Periodicals.

PER ANNUM.

Harper's Monthly, $4; Continental Monthly, $4; Atlantic Monthly, $4; Knickerbocker Magazine, $4; Leslie's Family Magazine, $4; Lady's Friend, $2 Godey's Lady's Book, $4; Peterson's National Magazine, 3; Le Bon Ton, $6; Arthur's Home Magazine, 2 50; Lady's Repository, $4; Banker's Magazine, $6; Hallock's Dollar Magazine, $2 50; Rebellion Record, $6; Harper's Pictorial History of the War, $4; Leslie's Pictorial History of the War, $4; Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, 6; Merry's Museum, $2; American Agriculturist, $2; The Horticulturist, $3; Nick Nax, $2; Yankee Notions, $2; Merryman's Monthly, $2; Comic Monthly, 2; Phunny Phellow, $2; Budget of Fun, $2; Phunniest Phun, $2; Monthly Novelette, $3; Harper's Weekly, (monthly parts) $4; Leslie's Illustrated (monthly parts) 4; Waverly Magazine, (monthly parts) $5; Literary Companion, (monthly parts) $4; Illustrated London News of the World, (monthly parts) $14; Demorest's Mirror of Fashion, (quarterly) $1 50; Brownson's Review, each $1 25; Braithwaite's Retrospect, $8.

Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.

PER ANNUM.

Illustrated London News, $13; Illustrated London Punch, $8; Illustrated London Fun, $8; Illustrated London Times, $10 50; Illustrated London News of the World $13 50; Illustrated London Queen, $14; London Journal, $4; London Weekly Dispatch, $13; London Index, $13; Bell's Life in London, $13; Once-a-Week, $8; Illustrated Sporting News, $4; London Saturday Review, $14; London Weekly Times, $10; London Mining Journal, $13; Blackwood's Magazine, $4; Eclectic Magazine, $6; Temple Bar Magazine, $6; Cornhill Magazine, $6; Once-a-Week (monthly parts), $6; All the Year Round (monthly parts), $6; Chambers' Journal, $4; London Art Journal, $15; London World of Fashion $6; Westminster Review, $3; North British Review, $8; London Quarterly Review, $3; Edinburgh Quarterly Review, $3; Congressional Globe, with Appendix, $8.

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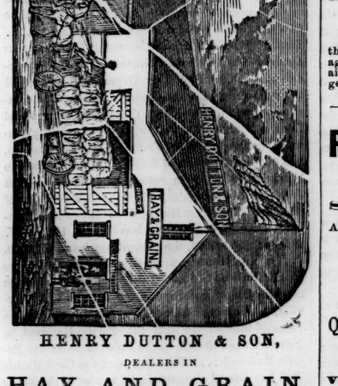
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Quartz Screens of Russia Iron punched to order,
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Superior for working either Gold or Silver Ores
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Quartz Mills, Flouring Mills, Saw Mills, Sugar Mills
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STEAMBOAT WORK AND HEAVY FORGING
Amalgamators,
All the different kinds in use, and some just introduced
STEAM AMALGAMATING PANS,
Suited to all the various processes for extracting SILVER.
Mining Pumps, Retorts, and everything connected with Mining.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipe, Water Wheel Castings, Reaction, Turbine, Central Discharge, and other kinds of Water Wheels.
Machinery for Reducing and Amalgamating Ores, Made in sections, so they can be packed.
Every Description of Castings, Iron or Brass.
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Small sized Stamp Mills and Amalgamators, complet for Prospecting.

☞ Our patterns are all new, made within the last three years. We claim to belong to the progressive age, and ignore "Old Fogyism" in Machinery, and aim to IMPROVE every new machine or Pattern we get up.
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STEAM ENGINES,
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VARNEY'S, WHEELER'S, and other kinds
—OF—
Amalgamating Pans.
STEAM BOILERS, WATER PIPE
And other similar work.
EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
BRYAN BATTERY,
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GREEN'S PATENT STEAM ENGINE.

Particular attention is invited to this Engine, which as a FUEL SAVER, is superior to any other manufactured in the United States.

Within the last twelve months we have added very largely to our former very liberal facilities for turning out the best description of work, with dispatch. Our prices will be as low as they can possibly be made, consistently with our purpose to allow none but first class work to leave our establishment.
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C. CLAYTON & CO.,
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FLOUR AND GRAIN,
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may26

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